Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1915

CHARITY WORKERS HOLD MEETING

Many East Baltimoreans Become Interested In The Work of The Federated Charities

The Afro-American Ledger

A meeting held at Waters A.M. E. Church on Thursday evening, to interest the people of East Baltimore in the work of the Federated Charities, was attended by a representative audience of about two hundred church people and charity workers. Rev. Ernest Lyon presided, assisted by Rev. Drs. A. L. Gaines, C. G. Curry and P. C. Neal.

Mr. Eugene R. Smith, principa of the Park School, delivered ar address on "The value of organization in Charitable work," showing the need of organized effort ir large communities Mr. Daniel A. Brooks, of the Colored High School, spoke on the organization and methods of the Federated Charities, which he likened to the fire department of a modern city, as compared with the old fashioned volunteer fire "companies." Mrs. Emma J. Truxon, a volunteer worker with the organization, made some remarks on the subject "How you can use the Federated Charities in your charitable work," after which Mr. Frederick A Blossom, business manager of the society, cited cases to show the effectiveness of organized philanthropy, and the dangers of amateur charity.

Rev. Mrs. Jeannette N. C. Johns pledged her support to the movement, based on her first hand knowledge of the work being done, and Dr. T. S. Hawkins, who has been for twelve years chairman of the colored volunteer board of the Western District of the Federated Charities, urged those present to enlist in the work.

As a result of this meeting a number of representative men and women of East Baltimore volunteered to work with the Federated Charities among the people of that section of the city and that was decided to form a district board to meet regularly in the Old Town office of the organization, 1749 Jefferson street, under the direction of the district secretary, Mrs. Nellie M. Muller.

A meeting for a similar purpose will be held in South Baltimore in the near future.

FIND CITY SCHOOLS COLD TO NEGROES

Colored Children Suffer from Discrimination, Miss Frances Blascoer Reports.

NOT WANTED, SAYS PRINCIPAL

Attitude of Teachers and White Pupils Partly to Blame—Home Life a Handicap.

Four disadvantages under which New York negro school children labor are that many of them enter school here after receiving poor training in places in the South where they formerly lived, that their parents change occupation and residence frequently, that many of them are made to work long hours after school, and that they lack help in home studies because of the illiteracy of their parents. These handicaps are set forth in a report on "Colored Children in New York Schools" by Miss Frances Blascoer, which was discussed yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the Public Education Association at 130 East Twenty-second Street.

Miss Blascoer said in the report that the only two schools distinctively for negro children were the Henrietta Industrial School, conducted by the Children's Aid Society at 212 West Sixty-third Street, and the St. Mark's Parochial School at 34 West 134th Street.

"The first question that arose," she said, "was why two schools purely for colored children were maintained, even though these are private or corporate schools, when New York's policy is opposed to segregation in the schools. One principal believed that none of the public school principals, with possibly one exception, welcomed colored children. Another said that colored children were obliged, because of their color, to associate with inferior classes of white children in the public schools and that their naturally good manners were spoiled by this association.

Term "Nigger" Resented.

"Many of the children had even complained to her that they had been called 'nigger' by both teachers and pupils in the public schools. For this reason a separate school was presumably welcomed by them.

"On the other hand, one of the Principals interviewed said the colored children were noticeably bad tempered in school, attacking each other on slight provocation; that they were intractable, and that the class spirit among these children was bad. In this school noticeable prejudice was evident on the part of some of the teachers toward the parents of the colored children, and a certain feeling against the children themselves. This subject was taken up later on in an investigation by the District Superintendent, and the feeling, or its manifestation, greatly changed.

"One head of department spoke of threats made against her by parents of colored children she had disciplined. As partial explanation of this, it was discovered that she was accustomed to use sarcasm freely in disciplining her pupils, most of whom were adolescents. One of the girls became so exasperated that she threw an inkstand at the teacher's head. This girl had an unblemished record of good conduct in another school during the two years subsequent to the incident referred to."

In describing the condition of home life which handicapped many of the colored children, the report says:

"The father of one of the school children stated that so many of his friends had been robbed of their personal possessions that he had formed the habit of placing his 'best clothes' in pawn on Monday morning, leaving them with the pawnbroker until Saturday night. In another home a wooden club was hanging behind the door to the hall entrance of a flat, which was said to be for use in an emergency because the mother was at home alone most of the time."

Miss Blascoer said that social workers complained that the police were neglectful of their duties in colored districts.

What the Police Say.

"A number of reasons for this were advanced," the report continues. "It was said that at Police Headquarters a mistaken feeling of pity for colored people, because of the general prejudice against them, had caused orders to be given not to be severe with them. Again, it was said that the police were afraid to go into the colored tenements because several years ago, during the race riots on San Juan Hill, a policeman had been thrown from the roof of a tenement in that district and killed.

"It was also stated that colored people were so accustomed to receiving scant justice in courtrooms that they were panic-stricken when confronted with the possibility of contact with the law. This accounted for their unwillingness to press complaints against one another."

Principal Jacob Theobald of Public School No. 89, in Harlem, said that of the 2,100 pupils in his school 1,600 were colored, and 573 of the colored children had entered advanced grades after coming from other cities. There was great need in the section, he said, for a recreation ground, for one-cent lunches for the school children, and for a visiting teacher.

Mr. Theobald disagreed with a suggestion in the report that more arithmetic should be taught to the negro children. He said that more physical exercise, music, singing, or manual training would be a good thing, but more arithmetic would be giving the pupils a double dose of something they did not like.

MAKES PLEA FOR CHILDREN

Mr. T. C. Walker Makes Eloquent Appeal For Reclamation Of Destitute And Wayward Children.

Petersburg, Va., November 10.—Methods for bettering the lives of urban and rural Negroes were discussed at the annual meeting of the Negro Organization Society, held at the Oak Street A. M. E. Zion Church last week. Major R. R. Moton, of Hampton Institute, presided. The next session will be held in Roanoke.

Among the many speakers were T. C. Walker, who made appeal for the "Declamation of Delinquent and Destitute Children;" former Governor Mann, Dr. H. B. Frizzell, T. S. Erwin, Prof. J. M. Gandy, Miles W. Conner, Reuben E. Landers, Dr. A.A. Graham, Captain Allan Washington and others.

Mr. Walker said, in part:

"The dependent neglected children are the most unfortunate of God's loved ones. We can't speak accurately on this point, but from as careful observation as we can make, there are between five and six thousand dependent and neglected Negro children in this State. The body of these children are not the depraved and criminal kind, but become wayward and criminals from neglect and want of parental care. It is from this class we get the most of our criminals. The State has to proved places of confinement and punishment for the violators of our laws and destroyers of public society.

"There are three reasons for the large criminal roll of our children—first, the parents are too negligent in the training of the child. They give the children too much liberty. 'They spoil the child and save the rod.' Second, the inherited criminal tendencies of parents. Third, the degenerate and feeble-minded parents."

Detailed reports of the activities of the society during the year were made. General regret was expressed at Dr. Washington's being unable to attend because of illness.

Philadelphia

8 May 1915

NEGROES IN MOVE TO AID WOMEN OF RACE

Dr. Anna Shaw and Social Workers to Attend Dinner and Help in Work

NEED MONEY FOR HOME

Armstrong Association Will Form Housekeeping Classes for Girls

Two associations, organized to help the negro, are directing campaigns to increase the efficiency of their work. They are the Philadelphia Association for the Protection of Colored Women, at 1506 Catharine street, and the Armstrong Association, at 1519 Lombard street.

A conference dinner has been arranged at the Young Men's Christian Association, 1724 Christian street, today from 4 to 10 P. M., by the women's association. Prominent men and women in educational and social service departments of the city will be among the speakers. The purpose is to raise money for the extension of the building.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw will tell about some of the perplexing phases of the work. Martha P. Falconer, superintendent of Sleighton Farm; Jane Deeter Rippin, Mary Gillette and Prog. John B. Leeds will review significant cases of negro women which have been observed by them. Other speakers will be Edith Dallas, M. H. Layton, Prof. Paul Brock, Miss M. D. Turner, Elizabeth Tyler and Mrs. Edwin C. Grice.

Although housed in inadequate quarters, the association has given lodging to 1825 girls, free meals to 5815 girls, co-operated with the court aid committee in caring for 103 girls and met 695 girls at railroad stations during the year.

The colored girl who is homeless and friendless finds protection and guidance in the association home. She is kept from swelling the ranks of delinquents through the independence of a trade.

Dr. Henry R. Phillips is president of the association; the Rev. E. W. Moore and Mrs. E. B. Leaf, vice presidents; Stephen C. Moore, treasurer, and Mrs. S. W. Layton, secretary.

The Armstrong Association will hold a vocational conference at Witherspoon Hall on May 14, preliminary to organiz-

ing a housekeeping center within a short distance of the Durham School, Sixteenth and Lombard streets. When the center is completed, virtually the entire domestic science department of the school will be removed to the new quarters.

Prior to outlining arrangements, the association sent Abigail L. Richardson, school visitor, to make a survey of living conditions in the neighborhood. Bad housing conditions were reported, as well as common housekeeping failings. The center is planned to be a practical guide to the young housewife, as well as to the girl who would become a servant. It is hoped it will open new avenues of vocations to the negro girl.

The idea has been indorsed by the public-school system. One hundred dollars was presented by the Working Women's Club of the Durham School for the project. The building will be selected following the conference.

Among the speakers at the conference on May 14 are John C. Frazee, director of vocational education and guidance; J. R. Paul Brock, principal of the Durham School; Jessie Fauset, of Washington, D. C., and A. L. Manly, secretary of the association.

Columbus, Ohio.

JOURNAL

AUG 15 1915

COLORED PEOPLE HERE.

Editor Ohio State Journal:

In a statement previously made in your paper I endeavored to point out some of the bad conditions that now exist in our city because of inadequate laws to prohibit some that are now allowed to obtain in certain localities.

I am sure I am not taking a popular course; but whatever I may do here as a citizen, I want the right, rather than the popular thing. Along this line I have dealt with our (colored) people for more than 28 years. At times in public addresses I have denounced them for conduct which was both immoral and criminal. One of the greatest mistakes that has been made by a number of our people is coming into a city like Columbus with no object in view except to do some kind of work, if it can be easily found. They come as strangers, without any reference, and apply to strangers, and, in many instances, they are refused work because they are strangers. And in many cases they do not know how to do any special work. This is especially true of the women who come to the city from the South.

Hence the necessity for having a home for working girls where they may be protected from bad influences and given lessons on how to cook and keep house, that they may be useful when they go out in service. They could then be recommended from the home to the best families of the city.

The spirit of dependence is too much abroad among us; it permeates almost the entire race, and is becoming almost a permanent fixture in our body politic. Too many people look up to and depend upon public charity for maintenance, until it has arrived at the sad stage that once independent farmers, mechanics and citizens in other walks of life look up to the impoverished purse of charity to feed, clothe and shoe them. They have wanted education, they have wanted guidance from the wise leadership of the dominant race.

My special work has been and is to each the unreached, especially on the South Side, to teach them honesty, industry, economy and self-respect. line is to preach the doctrine that od will not do for man what he can o for himself, and therefore I am not nclined to lie down upon God. I cannot resist the feeling that God will not llow the usefulness of the race to lie ormant, and go to waste, despite the pposition which the forces of immorlity and crime are making against the new forces which are coming to develop it.

You will not, then, become discouraged when I point out another state of affairs. A community could manage to exist without public charity, but it cannot exist without public justice. Law is the foundation stone of humane society; the administration of justice is the keynote of national advancement. Therefore all should be taught to keep within the limits of the law. Unfortunately too many people are allowed to go on undisturbed who have no visible means of support.

There are some things I must cover with the mantle of my silence, for the present at least, for to uncover them at this time would be painful. It has been a great surprise to me to find such deplorable conditions existing in this city among our people. I have said that to understand conditions in a place one must live in it. I have come to know more of the underground forces of retrogression than ever before in my life. I think we are pursuing the right course if we can but obtain the means with which to do the work necessary to be done.

It is impossible to escape the feeling that there is need of a strong supervisory hand to be extended here in this community. At any rate, those of us who are keeping up our courage and who are determined to fight it out on this line if it takes a life time, are pointing out our mistakes and failures as well as exhorting to our duties.

It is a shame that our race makes such a poor showing in Columbus. In spite of the mistakes we have made through moral weakness and extravagance, the masses of our people are headed in the right direction. And some of us are laboring in season and out of season, in daylight and in darkness, in calm and in storm, to create civic independence. We are striving with might and main to impress upon the young men and young women "What concerneth them is not whether they fail or succeed, but that they do their duty as the light is given them to do it until they die."

J. H. BURSLEY.

Columbus, Aug. 12.

MASS MEETING TUESDAY NIGHT

The Journal and Guide

Second of Series In Interest of Civic Betterment and Clean Streets

DR. LEIGH WILL SPEAK

General Discussion of Plans for Beautifying and Improving Colored Sections.

The second mass meeting of the series that is being held under the auspices of the Colored Social Service Committee in the interest of civic betterment, will be held Tuesday night, May 11th, at First Calvary Baptist Church. Dr. Southgate Leigh, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce Civic Committee, will be the principal speaker and there will be addresses also by representatives of the Social Service Bureau (white.) Rev. J. H. Ashby, pastor of Shiloh Baptist Church and Rev. F. W. Williams, pastor of Queen Street Baptist Church have also been invited to speak. Dr. A. Lyman Paey will presided.

Since the first mass meeting was held at First Calvary some weeks ago, when Prof. Francis Bacon, Mr. R. Granville Curry, Mrs. F. A. Walke and others spoke, considerable change has been wrought in the physical appearance of a large section of the city. Throughout Huntersville, Barboursville and Lindenwood there is much activity in the line of painting, repairing, reodeling and beautifving. "The clean-up movement seems to be contagious," said Dr. Paey to a representative of The Journal and Guide in speaking of the apparent eagerness upon the part of so many to beautify their homes and surroundings.

The choir of First Calvary Baptist Church will furnish special music for the meeting Tuesday night.

HOMES FOR COLORED FOLK

MODEL FLATS AND NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSES TO BE BUILT.

City and Suburban Homes Company to Supervise Their Operation—Plan Is Being Developed by National League, Advisory Council of Realty Interests, and Others.

Details have been thoroughly discussed at recent conferences looking toward the construction of model tenements and hotels for colored folk in such quarters of the city where that race has become intrenched. In these conferences to provide proper housing conditions have participated, the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests, the City and Suburban Homes Company, and the Property Owners' Improvement Corporation, as well as men prominently interested in the welfare of colored people. They have resulted in the appointment of the following committee to proceed with the plan outlined: Cyrus C. Miller, chairman of the Executive Commitee of the Advisory Council; Allan Robinson, president City and Suburban Homes Company; L. Hollingsworth Wood, president of the National League, and Frank A. Shaw, vice-president of the Property Owners' Improvement Corporation.

Discussing the plan yesterday, the Advisory Council said it is a well known fact that housing conditions for negroes in this city is lamentable. "Only 25 per cent. of negro families live in three and four rooms, 71 per cent. in five and six rooms, and 4 per cent. in eight-room apartments. They have an average yearly income of $781 and pay $281, or 36 per cent. of it for rent."

High Rents Bring Lodgers.

As a contrast to the high rents negroes are forced to pay, the council quotes as a fact, that of 133 apartments in similar houses, occupied by whites, 69 per cent. pay only $207 for three and four-room apartments from a much larger average income.

"In 62 per cent. of the apartments occupied by negroes, lodgers are found, and these constitute 32 per cent. of the total negro population taken into these homes to defray the high rents. There is a lodging population in Harlem alone of 16,000 persons, while the increase in negro population in New York city is about three thousand a year.

"An investigation by the National League of an area of about twenty-three blocks, between 142d and 131st Street, showed there were 726 apartments and 443 private houses occupied by negroes. When these houses were opened to colored people, the rents increased per month from $1 to $5 per apartment. That these houses yield good revenues is shown by the return on the average assessed valuation in that district, of 7 per cent. net. The following example is cited by the National League as indicating that the increase in rent occurs when white people are succeeded by negroes. Twin houses in Harlem were owned by a single landlord and absolutely filled with white people. They were rented at from $16 to $19 per month; a library was built next to one house and so darkened its apartments that it was difficult to rent them, even after reducing rents. The owner took colored tenants and the house is now filled with families paying from $20 to $24, and there is a long waiting list.

"It is this question of lodgers which seriously endangers the morals of family life, and combined with this feature is that of congestion of population. One case of over-crowding was found where eighteen West Indians were living in six rooms, three married couples, nine children, a grandmother, one lodger, and a relative. There are many instances where rooms rent so high that they are rented on twelve-hour shifts, during day being occupied by those working at night and vice versa.

URBAN LEAGUE NAMES TWO

F. B. Washington of West Medford and Miss Carrie Dukes of Augusta Selected.

The National League of Urban Conditions has announced that the two "fellows" of the League working in New York City this year are Forrester B. Washington of West Medford, Mass., and Miss Carrie L. Dukes of Augusta, Ga. Mr. Washington is a graduate of Tufts' College and has been pursuing graduate work at Harvard University. Miss Duke is a graduate of Spellman Seminary and Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.

These two young people are registered at the School of Philanthropy and Columbus University for advanced work in the social sciences and still receive their training and experience in practical work in connection with the district offices of the Charity Organization Society and the field work of the National League on Urban Conditions. At the expiration of a year's course of training Mr. Washington will be a candidate for his Master's Degree from Columbia, and both of the "fellows" will be prepared to take up some line of social welfare work in New York or some other city to which they may be called for service.

The League appoints two "fellows" for resident study in New York City each year. Applicants are not restricted to any schools or communities. The best available persons are selected by a special committee which passes upon the applications early in the spring. Any one may apply for application blanks at the headquarters of the league, 2303 Seventh avenue, or at the Southern headquarters at Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1915

The Chicago Defender 2/13/15

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

IN EVERY LARGE CITY the question of housing is a complex one, and especially is this true of the darker race. An investigation into the conditions in the Harlem district of New York City disclosed the fact first of all that a large per cent of the colored residents attempt to maintain a higher standard of living than their economic opportunities warrant. And what is true of New York in this regard is true of Chicago and every other big city. The apartments "turned over" to our race are generally of the old style, one room connected to the other in railroad train fashion, with no hallway, and generally many of the rooms opening out into a court often reeking with filth and nauseating odors. The sunlight if it finds its way into one of the rooms is doing remarkably well. The apartments in New York, as a rule, are imposing structures and well built save from a health standpoint. Good and bad people are mixed indiscriminately in the block, and the roomer is the "angel" who usually makes it possible for the head of the house to meet the rent collector on the first of the month with a smiling face. Privacy is almost out of the qusetion and it is a shame to be forced by bitter circumstances to live under the most hateful and vicious conditions, paying exorbitant rates for uninhabitable or at least undesirable dwellings, in insanitary surroundings and in an atmosphere that breeds immorality. Back to the farm is the remedy, but we cannot all be farmers.

LOCAL URBAN LEAGUE HOLDS AN INSPIRING ANNUAL MEETING

LARGE ATTENDANCE SHOWS MARKED INTEREST OF MEMBERS OF ORGANIZATION

Will Attempt To Secure Trained Worker

Report of President Included Many Recommendations of Vital Interest to the Community. —League in Excellent Financial Condition.

The annual meeting of the local branch of the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes was held last Monday night at the league's headquarters, St. Augustine hall, West Broad and Gwinnett lane. The meeting was one of the most inspiring ever held by this organization and was exceptionally largely attended.

The annual reports of most of the various committees of the league were rendered, a few being omitted because of the absence from the city of several of the chairmen. The reports were very complete and gave great inspiration to the members present. They showed that during the past twelve months the league has been very active and much good has been accomplished by it. Scores of sick and helpless persons were given a helping hand, indigent families were prevented from being thrown out into the streets because of lack of rent, medicine was given to the sick and raiment to the needy.

The league conducted during the year throughout the city, free stereoptocon lectures on tuberculosis. These were given by Dr. W. A. Harris, a member of the league, and many helpful hints as to the best way to avoid contracting the disease were presented to hundreds of Negroes in the slums. The lectures were a source of much benefit and attracted much attention.

For the children of the city the league conducted during last May the most successful athletic carnival ever held in this city by Negroes. Over 5,000 persons were offered amusement at this affair and the league's treasury was increased by nearly $300 as a result of this carnival. For the girls clubs an outing was held during the month of September and for the old folks a picnic was given to Cattle Park.

National health week was observed here through the Urban League. A 3 night celebration was held in which several of the local Negro doctors and the city health officer, Dr. W. C. Brunner took an active part.

At the meeting Monday night the finances of the league were shown to be in excellent condition. A total balance of $491 was left in the treasury after all expenses were paid, the receipts for the year being $854.28.

The league's membership increased appreciably during the year, the total membership now being nearly 200.

The president's report was one of the most complete documents ever presented to a Negro organization in this city. The entire work of the league was presented in a very comprehensive manner and the large gathering was loud in its praise of his presentation of the activities of the league. Among the many things which he recommended and which were approved by the body, was the securing of a trained worker. The league feels that conditions here warrant the employment of such a person and hopes to have one on the field within the next few months.

Much interest was manifested in the good work being done by Mrs. Rachel Moore, a member of the league, at the Chatham county industrial farm. This institution has undergone a remarkable transformation since she has taken charge of the work there and the league is exceptionally proud of its work there.

The annual election of officers took place on Monday night, all of the old officers being re-elected.

SMALL APARTMENTS FOR COLORED TENANTS

Organizations Plan for the Erection of Modern Tenements for Small Wage Earner

URBAN LEAGUE INTERESTED

City and Suburban Homes Company Will Supervise Houses—L. Hollingsworth Wood of Urban League Is On Committee and States Positively There Is No Segregation Idea in the Movement.

A movement to provide modern and up-to-date model tenements for colored people in New York is being planned by a group of organizations of the city, including representatives from the City and Suburban Homes Company, the National League on Urban Conditions among Negroes and the Property Owners' Improvement Corporation. It is contemplated that these houses, containing small apartments, will meet the needs of a large number of small salaried people who are unable now to find suitable living apartments excepting large apartments in which they are compelled to take roomers to meet the high rents.

The committee from the various organizations which has been appointed to carry out this plan consists of Cyrus C. Miller, chairman of the executive committee of the Advisory Council; Allen Robinson, president of the City and Suburban Homes Company; L. Hollingsworth Wood, president of the National League on Urban Conditions among Negroes, and Frank W. Shaw, vice-president of the Property Owners' Improvement Corporation. The project embraces also the erection of hotels, the providing of which, it is hoped, will overcome certain bad conditions which now exist.

Negro Tenants Pay Higher Rents.

Notwithstanding the claim that invasion of certain localities by Negroes has depreciated property values, the committee makes the declaration that it has discovered that owners of tenements are getting higher rents from Negro tenents than was received from white tenants in the same houses. The committee estimates also that 32 per cent. of the Negro population of the Harlem district consist of lodgers. This condition, it is claimed, forms a danger to the development of family life.

The model tenements contemplated will be under the supervision of the City and Suburban Homes Company, which has already built a number of model houses for Negroes, and lodging houses will be provided with reading and lounging rooms for the use of tenants. Co-operation is promised to a group of Negro business men who are contemplating the organization of a bank. It is proposed that the board of directors of the bank be composed of both white and colored men, and that the deposits be utilized in taking care of mortgages on properties owned or occupied by Negroes, thus preventing depreciation in values.

No Segregation in Movement.

L. Hollingsworth Wood stated to an Age representative that the movement is really based on reports made by the Housing Bureau of the Urban League, showing the present congested conditions of living in the Harlem District, and in other districts largely inhabited by Negroes, and that the erection of houses containing small apartments at a rental which the decent, hardworking man or woman can pay without the necessity of taking roomers, will remove a source of great evil.

A suggestion from the reporter that the movement might mean another phase of the segregation movement started by white men in Harlem a short while back, met with Wood's indignant denial. He declared most positively that under no circumstances would he be associated with a movement which contemplated segregation in any way, shape or form. That the only object is to provide for a need which is urgent, and in providing for it, at the same time find what promises to be a good paying investment. The location of these houses will be in the most advantageous localities, that is where suitable properties can be most profitably acquired.

NEGRO INITIATIVE

At the third annual meeting of the Negro Organization Society, recently held in Petersburg, Va., Major R. R. Norton, commandant at Hampton Institute and president of the society, said, in part: "The movement among colored people for better schools, better homes, better health, better farms, seems to have made an irresistible appeal to all the people of the state. Religious, benevolent, secret and educational organizations of every character have joined in this movement. Leading white people, including the officials of the Virginia boards of health, education, and of charities and correcton, have been most cordial in their support." This is indeed an encouraging statement. It indicates that the society has really implanted itself in the economic life of the state.

The reason for this success is set forth in the New York Evening Post's account

of the proceedings. It is reported that scores of delegates testified to the fact that "whenever all the colored people of a community unite earnestly in asking and working sanely and wisely for a needed improvement, whether it is a better schoolhouse, a manual training or cooking equipment, better teachers, better sanitation, or anything else worth while, they usually get it." The qualifications are numerous and exacting, but the success achieved by the society indicates that there are numerous negro communities whose desire for better living conditions is strong enough to bring about reform. The chief force which makes for this sort of success is no doubt the circumstance that the desire originates with the negroes themselves.

Today the American negro is two generations away from slavery, a condition in which whatever power of initiative he possessed was smothered by the circumstances of his life. He had no part in the making of his life. He was little more than a beast of burden. It is not strange, then, that through want of opportunity for exercise this power became weak and all but extinct. In the years immediately following the liberation efforts on the part of white persons to improve the ideals and aspirations of the negro were met with a discouraging apathy. Sincere workers for the betterment of the race sometimes actually despaired of even slight improvement. But that was forty or more years ago. It has taken two generations of freedom to discover this latent power of initiative. And its discovery is one of the most hopeful signs of the times. There is no doubt that the negro has in him the making of a first rate citizen. Thousands of negroes have proved this. And there is no doubt that he will be a better citizen for having undertaken the task on his own initiative.

WHITE ROSE HOME
LODGING DEPARTMENT

The superintendent's report tells about the actual work of the White Rose Home in a plain and definite way. This extract is of special interest just now. The committee on the picnic to help raise $1,000 which is needed this year is working to help the Home Lodging Department specially:

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.
Home Lodging Department

The work of this department, while much the same, is proving of greater value to the girls and women brought and sent by the various agencies, by the Travelers' Aid, from hospitals, etc., all asking shelter and aid until they have found work or friends. During the year several girls, hardly more than children, entirely untrained for work, have been brought from their homes or coming on money sent them for tickets for this city by persons wishing cheap help. These persons sought untrained girls, saying they would be willing to teach such girls. But often after keeping a girl until she has paid back the money advanced for her ticket, the girl has been sent to the Home, with a small sum of money and a very little more knowledge than when she arrived in New York.—HARRIET L. FARRELL, Superintendent.

D. E. Tobias, secretary of the picnic committee states that earnest and most enthusiastic women and men who are much interested in helping the White Rose Home met at the residence of Mrs. C. A. Bell, 158 West 131st street on Monday night, August 5 and perfected plans to make the picnic and outing at Flaherty's Jackson Park, Long Island City, Thursday evening, August 26, a success. The committee will meet again at Mrs. Bell's on Friday night. Tickets are 75 cents and may be had from the White Rose Home, 217 East 86th St., D. E. Tobias, 108 West 30th St., or Mrs. C. A. Bell, 158 West 131st St.

ORGANIZE WELFARE COUNCIL.

Will Work in Connection With City Department Directed by Elmer Scott.

The Negro Welfare Council was organized Tuesday night in the board room at the Municipal Building. It will work in connection with the welfare department of the city under the guidance of Elmer L. Scott, director of public welfare board.

The Rev. S. E. J. Watson, pastor of the Macedonia Baptist church, was elected temporary chairman, and the Rev. J. F. Williams, secretary. The next meeting of the organization will be held upon the call of the chairman. About fifty prominent Negro men and women of Dallas attended the meeting.

Censoring of picture shows and other amusements indulged in by the Negro people will come under the province of the council. The sanitation of districts where Negroes live in numbers will be investigated and steps taken to improve conditions. Matters pertaining to charity and care of indigent Negroes will be passed upon by the new organization and everything in connection with the moral and social life of the Negro in Dallas will pass under the supervision of the council; in fact, the regulation of the Negro in Dallas will be turned over to the Negroes.

Mr. Scott explained the purposes of the organization and expressed a desire that the Negroes take an active interest in the work that will devolve upon them owing to the formation of the welfare council. He assured them they will have the co-operation of the city government and especially so of his department in any work tending to improve the life of the members of their race.

Mrs. P. P. Tucker, a member of the Board of Public Welfare, related some of the experiences she had had in years gone by when she did a great deal of work among the Negroes. She told them that they now have a chance to do something for themselves and expressed a confidence that a great work will be done in Dallas.

A number of Negroes make short talks, pledging themselves to the work as outlined by Mr. Scott. Among those talking were Mrs. J. C. Frazier, Prof. N. W. Harllee, Prof. W. O. Bundy, W. E. King, B. R. Bluitt, J. P. Starks, A. R. Griggs and Doctor Rowen. An advisory committee was appointed to help the temporary chairman in naming fifteen of their race, men and women, to comprise the council.

The Negroes attending the meeting last night were doctors, lawyers, architects, school teachers and tradesmen —Dallas Morning News.

NEWS CHARITY BUREAU MAKES ANNUAL REPORT

As the New York News Charity Bureau has not failed in its mission to render assistance to all poor and deserving persons in time of need, and that its work is a credit to the community cannot be denied. The following facts and figures will clearly demonstrate to the skeptical minded should there be any that the creative purposes of this organization has been vividly carried out and that it has now the unchallenged right to demand the confidence and support of the masses.

During the fiscal year just ended the gross receipts amounted to $600. The receipts in actual cash were $355.72. The disbursements in cash $312.55 Cash balance in the treasury $43.17.

Gifts in clothing and groceries were cautiously distributed among 400 or more families. The rents of over a dozen families were either directly paid or the applicant was instructed where to go and receive assistance.

Over 100 jobless men and women applied to the organization for work and fortunately two-thirds of this number were successful in securing the kind of position desired.

The organization aided in the transportation to Panama of a native woman, by name, Rose Managas, and will within the next few weeks aid in the deportation of another victim of misfortunes to the West Indies.

Some of the white and colored friends of the organization who contributed cash to the good cause were: Borough President Marcus M. Marks, Mrs. Allan D. Wood, Charles Harvey, secretary of the State Athletic Commission; Organist Melville Charlton, Drs. D. I. Hoage, Taylor, Heron, Robinson, Anderson, Wm. Doevmer, Bethel Church, St. James' Church, Abyssinia Church, Editors Warren, Robinson, Marinson & Wilbur. Mrs. J. C. Thomas is the bonded treasurer and Robert De Silva is the bonded financial secretary. G. M. Crawford is the director.

NEGRO PROGRESS WON BY ORGANIZATION

DELEGATES TO SOCIETY'S ANNUAL MEETING TELL OF RESULTS.

Show What Their Race Has Achieved in Virginia Through Branches of the Negro Organization Society--Major Moton, Its President, Pays Tribute to Co-operation of Whites —Principal of Hampton Institute Praises Booker T. Washington.

Whenever all the colored people of a community unite earnestly in asking and working sanely and wisely for a needed improvement, whether it is a better schoolhouse, a manual-training or cooking equipment, better teachers, better sanitation, or anything else worth while, they usually get it. Scores of delegates at the recent third annual meeting of the Negro Organization Society, which was held in Petersburg, Va., testified to this truth.

Major R. R. Moton, commandant at Hampton Institute and president of the Society, said, in part:

"The movement among colored people for better schools, better homes, better health, better farms, seems to have made an irresistible appeal to all the people of the State. Religious, benevolent, secret, and educational organizations of every character have joined in this movement. Leading white people, including the officials of the Virginia boards of health, education, and of charities and correction, have been most cordial in their support.

HAVE GIVEN WHITE PEOPLE A CHANCE.

"The State-wide campaign for clean premises, clean homes, and clean lives has received help and support that was little dreamed of. The two races have been brought together on the ground of common needs of humanity. We have given white people a chance which they have long desired—a chance to help the negro without compromise or embarrassment. They have met us more than half-way.

"I am most anxious that we shall continue to be sane and wise in what we do and say, and not be swept off our feet by those who feel that the great problems of humanity can be solved by abusing those with whom we do not agree."

Reports from delegates, including many women, showed clearly that hundreds of rural communities are waking up to the possibility of making genuine progress by having people work together for common economic and social interests, regardless of religious or fraternal affiliations. Ideas gathered at preceding meetings have been carried to distant rural districts, and have been the means of emancipating thousands from the bonds of poor health, inferior schools, and unattractive homes and churches.

J. M. Gandy, president of the State Normal School at Petersburg, who is the executive secretary of the Negro Organization Society, reported that in one year over 45,000 people had been addressed on subjects relating to community improvement; 502 school terms had been lengthened; 604 school leagues had been reached; $340 had been given to five schools, and that these small gifts had inspired the people to raise thousands upon thousands of dollars for their own schools.

REPORT OF THE FIELD AGENT.

T. C. Erwin, of Petersburg, the Society's field agent, reported that 347 organizations and 643 individuals had become members of the Negro Organization Society. Professor Erwin has been at work in thirty-eight Virginia counties. He has carried a message of new hope through organization to thousands of men and women. He has reached school improvement leagues in nineteen counties and has aroused the people to the necessity of practicing self-help and working out a constructive plan.

Dr. H. B. Frissell, principal of Hampton Institute, paid a warm tribute to Dr. Booker T. Washington, who, on account of his health, was detained in New York by the Tuskegee trustees. He declared that the Negro Organization Society stood for three big ideas which had rare transforming power—coöperation, good-will, and service.

Several hundred delegates attended the annual meeting and heard addresses by Mayor Cabaniss and Professor James E. Shields, of Petersburg; Rev. Dr. L. L. Downing, Roanoke; Professor S. C. Atkins, Winston-Salem, N. C.; W. T. B. William, Hampton Institute; J. H. Binford, Jackson Davis, Ennion G. Williams, R. C. Stearnes, and Miss Agnes D. Randolph, of Richmond; Principal E. A. Long, of Christiansburg; Dr. W. E. Atkins, and Mrs. Janie Porter Barret, of Hampton; and many other white and colored speakers, who are experts in community improvement.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1915

PLAYGROUNDS OF BALTIMORE

Where During the Hot Summer Months Children That Stay in The City Find Wholesome and Healthful Amusement Under Trained Supervision

PUBLIC PLAYGROUNDS

M. ADELAIDE GREEN

Playgrounds are places set apart in the open air for the physical, intellectual and moral development of children. Instead of playing unrestricted in the streets, jeopardizing their lives, and getting into all kinds of trouble, the city provides playgrounds, supervised by trained leaders in which to play. These play leaders each year, undergo a course of training both theoretical and practical, including first aid to the injured, before entering upon their duties in the summer. This means that the little ones especially receive needful care and attention.

The public playgrounds are located as follows: in the schoolyards of School 106, Hill and Sharp streets; 110, Waesche street and Fremont avenue; 100, Saratoga and Mount streets; 112 Carey and School streets; and at Grove number three in Druid Hill Park. Two other centres were contemplated for this year, but the plans remained incomplete because of the lack of competent play leaders to take the work.

At Druid Hill Park, more than three thousand children have attended the playgrounds this year, and there has not been a single serious accident. Here let me say for the benefit of those, who are laboring under an erroneous belief, playgrounds are not "Reform Schools" nor are they "Day Nurseries," they are not solely for the little poor children, who are so often termed "alley children," but for all classes and conditions. The good learn lessons from the bad, as well as the bad from the good.

Each day brings a new program of play for the children; opening exercises — singing, saluting the flag, then games; a story hour breaks into the day's play, then games again or industrial work, sewing or weaving etc. and finally singing before they adjourn. All the games taught tend to develop both mind and body, and in addition the chidren are taught this most necessary thing, how to play together in a friendly manner. The smaller girls and boys do the simple activity games, the dance activity, simple folk and simple imitative games, while the older ones are taught the folk dances and the English country dances. The swings, see-saws, sliding boards, and the athletics, long and playground and volley ball make the day full of real healthy enjoyment.

I do not hesitate in asking larger cooperation in this work. Parents are promised that the best of care will be taken of their children and are asked in return not to be afraid to allow them to mingle with other children. Parents are urged, too, to come to the playgrounds themselves more frequently and join in the play, becoming young and active again with their children, above all to attend the parents meeting, where first hand evidence abounds of what the playgrounds are doing for the children.

CAMPAIGN FOR SOCIAL UPLIFT

Negro Organization Society Will Hold Third Annual Meeting In Petersburg

Petersburg, Va. September 14.— The Negro Organization Society will hold its third annual meeting at Petersburg November 3, 4, 5 and the colored people of that city have begun their preparations for the proper entertinment of the delegation. Several large committees have been apponted and the preliminary details are being carefully worked out.

This meeting will cause to be assembled at Petersburg many of the abler men of the race in and out of the state of Virginia and the program will offer many interesting features. Dr. Booker T. Washington will deliver two addresses—a special address to farmers on the afternoon of the last day of the meeting and the usual address at the mass meeting of both races with which the meetings of this Society have always closed.

During the present week, September 13--18, a large party of prominent men are making the annual campaign for social and industrial development under the auspices of the Society. The Northern Neck is the section being traversed and Dr. Booker T. Washington is the principal speaker. The party is traveling up the Rappahannock River on the "Hampton," boat owned by Hampton Institute and meetings are scheduled at Heathsville, Kilmarnock, Warsaw, Tappahannock Montross, and Fredericksburg.

Indianapolis, Ind.

JUL 10 19

CIVIC PRIDE EVIDENCED AMONG COLORED PEOPLE

FLOWERS AND VEGETABLES DISPLACE WEEDS AND DIRT.

BOY NEIGHBORHOOD COBBLER

Strangers in the neighborhood of public school No. 26, for colored children, often pause in front of the homes in that part of the city to marvel at the well cared-for lawns and beautiful flowers growing in the small plots of ground in front of the homes.

Flowers and grass are not the only products of this industrious people, for gardens actually supplying the immediate needs of the family, and in some cases providing food which may be canned for use next winter, are under cultivation. The best families of colored people within several blocks of the school are taking a leading part in keeping up their yards and in helping those of their neighbors who have not been so fortunate.

Big Change in Two Years.

The wonder of the work already done stands out prominently when it is considered that in some cases, four years ago and in most instances, as recently as two and three years ago, many of the present yards, which are almost models of landscape and of market gardening, were dirty and unkempt.

When asked what brought about such changes, the people living near the school attributed all of the success of the gardens, lawns and flowers to the Indianapolis Civic League of which the Rev. Frank O. Ballard, of the Memorial Presbyterian church, is president.

Their work, they say, has been done because the Civic League induced a few people to improve their lawns and grow garden truck and then worked with the others and explained what might be done on the smallest lots with a little work and with seeds supplied by the vacant lot gardening committee of the Civic League.

Produce Exhibit Arranged.

An exhibit of garden produce and flowers has been arranged in the rooms of the Boys' Club of the school in Sixteenth street. Each family takes particular pride in the success of each particular garden and the influence of having something growing which may be beautiful, or may be used, has spread until even the smallest child must have his little garden spot which he may plant, tend and harvest.

After showing the exhibit in the boys' clubrooms the patrons of the school tell of the equally great work which is being done each day in a small building connnected with the school. It is the part-time summer school which is giving the neighboring colored people their first opportunity to learn to sew, cook and mend shoes at times during the day when they are away from their regular work.

Travel Far to Classes.

Many of those enrolled in the summer school, especially the older girls, work in homes throughout the city in the mornings but they return to the school for their lessons in cooking and sewing. Two girls in the present summer class in sewing, which is in charge of the regular sewing teacher of the school go from Irvington every day and seven others live in North Indianapolis who are glad to travel back and forth for their lessons.

The cooking class has been canning fruits and vegetables. The girls take their own fruits, vegetables and cans and prepare food for use next winter.

Shoe Mending a Factor.

The class in shoe mending for boys is proving to be a real factor in education. One mother, who has eight children, said she could not send the children to school until the older brother learned to mend shoes. He has partially mastered the art and not only has mended all of his brothers' and sisters' shoes but is doing regular work for other families in the neighborhood.

The part-time summer school comes under the vocational education movement of the state and direct results of the good of the work are beginning to be seen. One of the teachers in the summer school said that the civic league was in part responsible for such work. She said that it was the Civic League which first realized the need for vocational education among the colored people there and did the first work to make it possible for many not in the regular day school, to get the benefits of the work.

Indianapolis, Ind.

JUL 7 19

COLORED PEOPLE DECIDE ON FETE AND CARNIVAL

PROCEEDS GO TO ALPHA HOME AND FRESH AIR CAMP.

VAUDEVILLE BOTH EVENINGS

The greatest attraction among the colored people next week will be the lawn fete and carnival on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, July 21 and 22, on the commons in Chicago street west of Northwestern avenue.

The affair is given under the auspices of the Elizabeth Carter Council for the benefit of the Alpha Home for Aged Colored Women and the Fresh Air camp of the Woman's Improvement Club on Oak hill.

A large number of the federated clubs of the city will have booths and there will be several amusements, among them being the art and fortune telling booths, the fish pond and other features for children.

Fancy Drill by Patriarchs.

Automobiles will be used for the excursions to Riverside park each evening, and there will be free vaudeville performances each evening, in charge of John Stewart and Mr. Carr.

On Wednesday evening, there will be a drill by the young people directed by Mrs. Hettye Brewer and Mrs. W. E. Grubbs, of the West End Utility club.

On Thursday evening the Patriarchs will give a fancy drill under the direction of Captain Genus. The Junior Band of the Young Men's Christian Association will provide the music. There will be no admission charge.

Two Funds Are Needed.

Some time ago the Elizabeth Carter Council, at the request of Mrs. Gertrude B. Hill, state president of the Colored Federated Clubs of Indiana, decided to give a part of its support this year to the Alpha Home and the fresh air work of the Improvement Club.

The Alpha Home Association is now engaged in a campaign to raise money to pay a mortgage of more than $2,000 and the Improvement Club is much in need of money to carry on its work for tubercular sufferers during the summer. This concerted effort on the part of the colored clubwomen marks a decided step in the direction of a more centralized effort in club movement.

Guest Evening Next Friday.

The Provisional Organization Colored Branch of the Young Women's Christian Association will observe guest evening,

Friday evening, at the Jones tabernacle church. A program will be rendered. All members of the board of directors of the branch are requested to meet at the assembly hall on Wednesday morning to arrange for collecting the membership fees of the campaign, which is to close on July 30. Several hundred applications for membership have been signed, and it is expected that the 800 necessary for permanent organization will be secured.

Generous Response to Campaign.

The financial campaign for the Alpha Home for Aged Colored Women, which was opened Monday morning, has met with a generous response from the white and colored citizens of this city. The first report, Wednesday evening showed that a liberal sum had been collected as the result of the first day's work.

On Sunday morning a collection will be taken in every colored church in the city for the benefit of the fund of $2,100, which is being raised to pay off a mortgage indebtedness on the new home in North Penate avenue. The teams will continue to take subscriptions until the close of the campaign, on next Thursday evening.

Educational Meeting.

An educational meeting under the auspices of the Woman's Improvement Club will be held at Bethel church, on Sunday evening, and the addresses of the evening will be made by Dr. S. A. Furniss. The meeting will be for the purpose of acquainting the public with the work which the club is doing for tubercular sufferers in Indiana.

IMPROVEMENTS ARE TO COME

Dr. Leigh Asks Colored People To Co-Operate In Civic Beautifying.

COMMERCE CHAMBER TO AID

Plans Under Way For Improvement of Dirt Roads of the City

The Sun and Leader 9/15/12

A large and representative audience attended the mass meeting at First Calvary Baptist Church Tuesday night in the interest of the "Clean Streets" movement and heard a splendid address by Dr. Southgate Leigh, representing the Civic Committee of the Chamber of Commerce. Dr. Leigh outlined many improvements that the Chamber of Commerce was trying to bring to the city of Norfolk, many of which he said, were impossible, without the co-operation of all the people of the city, white and colored. He referred particularly to the effort that was being made to aid the Street Cleaning Department to keep the public thoroughfares of the city in a clean and sanitary condition at all times, saying that even the adoption of an ordinance that made it a misdemeanor to throw waste paper and other trash upon the streets would not produce the desired result without the co-operation of the people in the movement.

Dr. Leigh admitted that the dirt roads of the city, about 35 miles in all, most of which are in the colored sections and in Berkley, presented a great problem. He said that his committee had endorsed a plan which had been submitted to the city for improving these streets and keeping them in condition by scraping, rolling and oiling them. The city engineer, he said, had been requested to prepare such a plan for the maintenance of these streets until such time as the question of paving could be reached.

He stated that there were several other needed improvements which his committee hoped to secure, among them public drinking fountains, public baths and the reopening of the colored tuberculosis clinic. Dr. Leigh urged his hearers to use every precaution to safeguard their health and warned them to "swat the fly" at every opportunity as "one fly killed now means a hundred thousand less later in the summer." His address was thoroughly enjoyed by the large audience which rose in a body as an evidence of their appreciation and determination to co-operate in the clean-up movement.

Brief addresses were also made by Rev. E. H. Hunter, D. D., P. J. Wallace, D. D., and P. B. Young. Dr. A. Lyman Paey made a most pleasing chairman, and in his introductory remarks made some pointed references to the civic betterment work that is being carried on in the city by the colored people with the co-operation of the white Social Service Bureau and the Chamber of Commerce. The Calvary Choir furnished splendid music as usual.

TEAM WORK IN VIRGINIA SOCIAL SERVICE—By H. H. Hart

The Sun and Leader 9/13/12

THE Seventeenth State Conference of Charities and Corrections, which met at Portsmouth in February, showed Virginia developing its social work more rapidly and more efficiently than any other southern state. Its progress is due largely to the leadership of ex-Governor William H. Mann; Dr. Joseph T. Mastin, secretary of the State Board of Charities and Corrections; and Dr. William F. Drewry, superintendent of the State Hospital for Colored Insane at Petersburg. These leaders have the active support of a splendid group of young physicians including Dr. Douglas S. Freeman and Dr. R. K. Flannagan of the State Board of Health, Dr. L. T. Royster of Norfolk and Dr. W. B. Foster of Roanoke. A group of fine women have contributed their share.

The most unique feature of the state conference is the share taken by colored delegates. At the meeting held in Portsmouth whites and Negroes were present in about equal numbers. On Sunday night about one thousand Negroes packed the largest Negro church in Portsmouth and were addressed by white and colored speakers. The general meetings of the conference were held in the Court Street Baptist Church, where white and colored delegates met apparently on common ground.

Major R. R. Moton, the well-known representative of Hampton Institute, gave a heart-to-heart talk to the white delegates. He said: "You white men do not know how the Negro thinks nor how he feels. You think that you do, but you don't." And then he proceeded to set forth to them the inward workings of the Negro mind in a most illuminating fashion. He said:

"People think that the Negroes favor mixed marriages. Not so! We are as much opposed to them as you are. But we are opposed to segregation because it means that the Negro gets inferior opportunities and inferior accommodations; and it means further a declaration of the inferiority of the Negro. We admit that the Negro is inferior in present attainment, but we do not admit that he is inferior in possibilities. Fifteen hundred years ago the Anglo-Saxon race was where we were fifty years ago. Who knows what we may accomplish in fifteen hundred years?"

Major Moton discussed with good-nature, but with plainness, the disadvantages under which the Negro suffers.

The announcement of the opening of the Industrial Home School for Wayward Colored Girls, near Richmond, was received with interest. The State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs raised $5,000 among the Negroes and $2,000 among their white friends for the site. The legislature appropriated $6,000 for buildings and maintenance, and the women are now raising money to erect a cottage to cost $10,000, after plans of admirable design made by a graduate of Hampton Institute.

CONFERENCE OF CHARITY WORKERS

Prominent Citizens Confer With Federated Charities Officials

Sun and Leader 2/13/13

Far reaching results are expected to follow a meeting held at the [illegible]n Building, Friday afternoon, February 5th. At the invitation of Mr. Lawrason Riggs, president, and Mr. Frederick A. Blossom, executive secretary and business manager, of the Federated Charities of Baltimore, a group of representative colored men and women were invited to meet and confer with the representatives of the Charity Organization on methods of obtaining a better understanding of mutual needs and a closer co-operation in charity work.

As spokesman for the Federated Charities, Mr. Blossom expressed the opinion that lack of accurate knowledge of the Society's work had prevented the colored people from taking their rightful share in this recognized city-wide agency for the relief of poverty.

Bishop John A. Hurst, who acted as chairman, Dr. Thomas S. Hawkins and Rev. P. C. Neal responded with a statement of the work done in the past and now being done by colored men and women as volunteer workers for the Federated Charities, emphasis being given particularly to the wide-awake, active Colored Board of the Western District.

After a general discussion, in which the whole matter was heartily threshed out, the body then decided upon the following constructive plan. Rev. Ernest Lyon, Dr. Thomas S. Hawkins and Rev. P. C. Neal were appointed a committee to arrange a series of meetings in Eastern, Southern, Western and Northern Baltimore at which the work of the Federated Charities will be explained and first steps will be taken looking toward the organization of colored volunteer boards, similar to the Western District Board, in connection with each of several District Offices.

Although Mr. Lawrason Riggs was unavoidably absent from the meeting, the matter was in capable hands. Mr. Frederick A. Blossom, a New Englander who has long resided in New York and now is established in Baltimore is a man of intense earnest personality, and quick and decisive in manner. His straightforward, frank statements made a most favorable impression.

Among those present were, for the Federated Charities, Mr. Blossom and Mrs. Eugene R. Smith, who is now conducting a successful class in Charity Work at Morgan College, and, as representative colored men and women, Bishop Hurst, Rev. Ernest Lyon, Mrs. Stephen H. Truxon, Rev. P. C. Neal, Rev. Mack, Rev. I. N. Ross, Rev. A. L. Gaines, Dr. Thomas S. Hawkins, Dr. William Wright, Mr. C. L. Davis, Mr. W. Ashbie Hawkins, Mr. James Hughes, Mr. Mason A. Hawkins and Mr. Daniel A. Brooks.

URGES PLAYGROUND FOR DOWN-TOWN CHILDREN

The Sun and Leader 2/13/13

Philadelphia, April 16.—"The Work of the Colored People of Philadelphia" was the subject of an address by Franklin Spencer Edmonds, given last night at the annual meeting of the Round Table Conference for Work Among Colored People in Philadelphia. The future of the colored children in the downtown section of the city held the special attention of the speaker, and he spoke in support of the movement for establishing a playground for their use on the Rosengarten property on Catharine and Fitzwater streets, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth.

Equal opportunity should be given the Negro children as well as the whites, he said. Rev. J. Elliott White, rector of St. Mark's P.E. Church, and J.R. Paul Brock, principal of the Durham School, were the other speakers.

Social Conditions, Improvement of -1915

PICTURE OF PROF. R. T. COLES IN GARRISON LIBRARY.

A Fitting Tribute to the Work of the Principal of Garrison School—Gift of Mrs. Richie C. Coles to the Public Library.

29 Years Ago Transferred from Lincoln School to Organize Garrison).

(Reported by Miss Maude V. Thornton,

On May 28 Mr. Purd B. Wright, public librarian of Kansas City, called together the teachers and patrons of Garrison school in order that he might be present at the hanging of the picture of R. T. Coles, principal of Garrison school, in the library of the Garrison Square Field House. Mr. Wright was on the eve of his departure to the librarians' convention in California and desired to have this honor conferred on Mr. Coles before his departure. While he regretted exceedingly that he had not the time to notify the public of the occasion, he was very much pleased to see a number of the patrons of the Garrison school, who had hurriedly gathered when they learned of an event of such an unusual occurrence.

Mr. Wright spoke of the years of service and devotion of Mr. Coles to the development of the Negro in the particular portion of the city in which the Field House and library are situated; of his untiring efforts to secure for them that magnificent testimonial of his ceaseless vigilance, the Garrison Square and the buildings thereon, which would stand as a monument to the 29 years he had labored among his devoted patrons of Garrison school. He declared that in no city had the Negroes a building similar to the Garrison library, and deemed it proper that the picture of Mr. Coles should be placed upon the walls thereof, an honor to Mr. Coles shared by no other Negro in any public building west of the Mississippi river.

The picture was painted under the direction of the artist, Van Millet, and was presented to the library by Mrs. Richie C. Coles, who shares with her distinguished husband the love and appreciation o fthe patrons of Garrison school.

Mr. Wright desired Mr. Coles to address the audience, but his modesty and emotion prevented his making an address. He only spoke of his surprise in the event, and of his desire to be of further service to the people among whom he labors.

Mr. R. E. L. Bailey, custodian of the library, made some impressive remarks concerning the work of Mr. Coles, and also spoke of the library at Garrison Field House and urged a more extensive use of the same.

Rev. Wm. H. Thomas, the distinguished and eloquent pastor of Allen chapel, being requested to make some remarks by Mr. Wright, very ably and impressively spoke of the life and service of Mr. Coles. He spoke of his efforts, not only in the educational field, but also in the business and social life. He took the occasion to thank Mr. Wright, the board of education and the park board for all they had done for the elevation of the Negro in Kansas City, and assured them that the Negro was grateful and appreciative of everything done for the advancement of the race.

A great many people in the beginning of their career plan some achievement and toward the success of that plan they direct every effort. In some instances years pass, discouragements come and possibly death overtakes them, and they never see the cherished idea carried out. But 29 years ago Mr. Coles had a vision, a glorious vision. Beyond the poverty, the obstacles, the pitiful surroundings of his then small school building, he saw a vision of better days for his chosen people; of better environments, of greater possibilities. Derided by his friends, hindered and opposed by many, yet encouraged by his superior officers in the school work, he never lost sight of plans laid out for his people.

Twenty-nine years ago, a vision. Today, a reality.

PLAYGROUNDS ASSURED NEGROES

MAYOR DAVANT SAYS TWO WILL BE OPENED

5-24-15

East and West Sides

Urban League Committee Does Effective Work.

The Savannah Tribune

Some time ago the Urban League appointed a committee with Prof. J. G. Lemon as chairman, for the purpose of petitioning the authorities for play grounds for Negro children. A subcommittee was appointed to arrange for a conference. This committee succeeded in interesting a number of the prominent white citizens and some of the city authorities who pledged their support. Bishop Reese of the diocese of Georgia, who is a staunch friend of the Urban League, was also seen. He gave his endorsement in a strong letter, and not only that, but accompanied Mr. J. C. Lindsay and Rev. J. L. Taylor of the sub-committee, when they went to see the mayor. The bishop presented the plea for the play-ground.

Mayor Davant assured them that he is mindful of this need, and that next year he will have a play-ground for Negro children established on the East side and one on the West side.

This good work of the Urban League committee along with the assistance of Bishop Reese will be hailed with delight by all of the colored citizens.

NEGRO PLAYGROUND WILL BE DEDICATED

Mayor to Be Chief Speaker at Thomy Lafon Exercises This Afternoon.

Mayor Behrman will be the principal speaker at the dedication exercises of the Thomy Lafon Playground for colored children, the first in the South, Saturday at 5 p. m., on Magnolia and Sixth.

An excellent program has been arranged and it is expected that the ceremonies will last an hour. A band concert will follow through the evening.

J. Madison Vance is to be chairman of the meeting. The following program has been announced:

Opening address by J. Madison Vance, chairman.

Invocation by the Rev. T. V. Robinson.

Dedication by His Honor, Mayor Martin Behrman.

Flag raising and patriotic songs, under the leadership of Mrs. Ella S. Boyd, supervisor of the playground.

Acceptance on behalf of the Playground Commission by Miss Mae Richardson.

Address by Harry Fitzpatrick, treasurer Playground Commission, on playground government.

Acceptance on behalf colored playground committee by Mrs. Sylvania F. Williams.

Address by Alexander Paul.

Benediction by Rev. E. D. Simms.

Band concert to follow:

Committees in charge—Executive committee: J. Madison Vance, president; G. Thornhill, M.D., vice-president; Miss C. M. Marshall, secretary; Mrs. F. Levaudais, treasurer; Mrs. Ella S. Boyd, supervisor; Mrs. S. F. Williams, rectress.

Vice-presidents for dedication celebration—H. E. Braden, Dr. J. T. Newman, E. O. Moss, M. McRobinson, T. P. Woodland, J. C. Walthon, P. Landry, F. B. Smith, Rev. E. D. Simms, T. Carr, J. Dejoie, J. C. Marshall, W. E. Robertson, F. G. Wilson, G. V. Watts, S. W. Green, J. M. Pierce, Rev. M. R. Dixon, A. Dejoie, J. H. Denson, J. Humphrey, A. Workman, L. B. Vignes, G. Guidry, J. W. Cooke, Rev. T. V. Robinson, Isaac Jackson.

Ladies' committee—Mrs I. E. Mullen, B. Cole, D. J. Guidry, J. Thomas, C. V. Wilson, I. B. Davenport, A. Henley, S. Sharpe, J. H. Denson, J. E. Porter, A. Paul, J. T. Newman.

Reception committee—J. Thomas, chairman; L. Bridges, J. Craig, J. A. Hardin, I. Jackson, J. Lewis, R. Llopes, R. Vinning, R. Maurice, E. H. Phillips, A. Ross, J. D. Reed, E. T. Simmons, . Sample, J. Kolman, J. W. Wright, J. E. Willis, M. Davis, E. Johnson, G. D. Geddes, J. E. Porter, F. C. Antoine, W. B. Barrett, P. Bruce, F. Richard, P. Simpson, J. Sarpy, A. Soniatt, Dr. C. W. Vance, E. L. LeBranche, E. J. Laothe, W. L. Cohen.

Arrangement committee — A. Paul, chairman; L. Bridges, J. Wimbry, T. McKeethan, Rev. H. Mahoney, Lieutenant E. H. Phillips, J. D. Reed.

COLORED CH[illegible] EXHIBIT THEIR W[illegible]

That the Lincoln Settlement Ho[illegible] is rapidly becoming a social centr[illegible] was evidenced last evening by [illegible] gathering which taxed the seatin[illegible] capacity of the parlor floor to th[illegible] limit, the occasion being an exhibi[illegible] tion of the work done by the childre[illegible] in the various classes. The woo[illegible] workers made an excellent showing The exhibits include miniature ic[illegible] boxes, desks, chairs, library table[illegible] knife and fork holders, chiffonier[illegible] and other articles, all of which wer[illegible] splendidly made and showed th[illegible] genius of the boys in hand work The aprons, boudoir caps, bags, iro[illegible] holders, etc., made by the girls in th[illegible] sewing classes, were the subject o[illegible] much favorable comment, as was th[illegible] cake made by the cooking class. The feature of the evening's entertainment was the folk dances, which are taught by Miss Benson. The girls proved to be adepts in this particular art, and were roundly applauded after each dance.

Most of the service given at the Lincoln Settlement House is voluntary. Miss Mary White Ovington, the founder and leading spirit of the institution, was present and held out the highest hope to all present. She especially spoke of the playground which the management will put into operation in the near future. The Settlement Association recently purchased the adjoining lot to 105 Fleet place to establish a recreation centre, which, when completed, will include space for tennis, handball, football, swings, croquet and other sports. As this section is one of the most congested in lower Brooklyn it is thought that the playground will prove a boon to the hundreds of children in the neighborhood. Besides these features there is a day nursery in connection with the Settlement House which cares for the children of the wage earning mother. This particular department is in charge of Mrs. Dabney. The larger boys of the neighborhood are fortunate to have interested in them Paul Franklin Mowbray, who has a class in debating, and is bringing to their attention for discussion questions of vital importance, both civic and political. Dr. V. Morton Jones is the head worker. Associated with her is Miss Caroline Dubin. The kindergarten, which is doing excellent work and is well attended, is supervised by Miss Elizabeth Jones, a graduate of Pratt Institute. At the close of the programme last evening refreshments were served and dancing was indulged in until time for the house to close.

COTTON BALL FOR BENEFIT OF COLORED GIRLS' HOME

RECEIPTS WILL GO TOWARD PURCHASE OF LOT FOR NEW BUILDING.

A "cotton ball" has been announced for the benefit of the Frances Ellen Harper Home, an institution where colored girls are taught the domestic sciences and from which they go to accept gainful occupations. The dancers will all be colored people, but the affair will be under the patronage of the advisory board of the home, composed of leading philanthropic workers among the women of Louisville, and special seats will be reserved for white spectators.

The ball will be given at the Armory on the night of February 16. The First Regiment Band will furnish the music, and the grand march will begin at 9 o'clock. Colored couples will pay 25 cents for admission or 50 cents if they dance. Spectators will pay 25 cents for reserved seats.

Members of the advisory board of the home are: Mesdames J. B. Speed, Charles Woodcock, R. A. Robinson, T. P. Taylor, Douglas Morton, Charles P. Weaver, B. M. Creel, Aubrey Cossar and E. Y. Johnson.

The advisory board expects receipts from the ball to be sufficiently large to justify the purchase of a lot on which a new building will be constructed.

Colored girls who come to Louisville are received at the home and given employment in the laundry. While they thus support themselves, they are taught cooking and other useful work. The home conducts an employment agency, and sends its graduates direct from the institution to paying jobs.

NEGRO PEOPLE TO [illegible]

HOLD MEETING

To Discuss Betterment of Their Condition Socially, Religiously.

A mass meeting of the Negro people of Portland is called for tomorrow evening in Farrington Block, when the betterment of their conditions socially and religiously, will be discussed by the pastors of the A. M. E. Zion Church and the Abyssinian Church, Rev. William H. Lamar and Rev. J. D. Moates. Whether this meeting will result in steps being inaugurated looking to the union of the church forces of the Negro people cannot be learned, but the present financial difficulty which the A. M. E. Zion Church finds itself in in respect to the church which it is building and the friendly relations between the two congregations has been spoken of as making more favorable than ever before the possible joining of the two church forces in one concerted organization of colored people in the City.

Both congregations and other people of the race interested will be represented at the meeting, and much interest is manifested in the gathering. Rev. Mr. Lamar will preside, and there will be addresses by him and Rev. Mr. Moates. The meeting will be called to order at 7.30 and an evening of much interest is expected.

PUBLIC ATHLETIC LEAGUE

BY W. LEWELLYN WILSON

Monday, August 3t0h will mark the close of the out-door activities of Public Athletic Stations for the season of 1915. A little over three years ago after a very successful experiment with an Indoor Station, established at Commonwealth Hall, the P. A. L. opened an Out-door station on a vacant lot in the Northwestern section of our city, which has been since known as the Division street Field.

The Division Street Field is not simply a "playground" as any interpret that word, but it is an Athletic Field, intended not only for boys and youth of our race but for the men as well, who are athletically inclined or who desire to spend a few hours a week in healthful outdoor recreation of more or less vigorous nature, under favorable conditions.

The list of games offered includes dodge ball, volley ball, playground ball and quoits; provision has been made for those who need instructions in the proper way to prepare and condition themselves for the various events offered in athletic meets and field days.

One notable feature of the work is free medical inspection which each enrolled member of the station has to undergo before he is eligible to take part in the games that require any great physical exertion. These examinations are thoroughly made by the League's medical supervisor, and do not consist of a "slap on the chest and cursory glance," but include examination of the head, mouth and throat, thorax, lungs, heart, abdomen, genito-urinary organs, skin and miscellaneous defects that might occur.

The full value of the examinations may be only fully appreciated when it is known that at the time of the examination boys requiring medical or surgical attention are advised what course to pursue, in order to correct any abnoral condition or remedy any defect. They are advised to have their parents consult their respective family physic ans, and in case where they are unable to pay for such service the various hospital dispensaries are recommended.

Setting aside the pleasure given by participation in the various games offered and the benefit derived from the medical examination given, both of which only please or hold the individual concerned, the community at large, indirectly is benefited by the establsihment of such a station, as it takes care of a number of strong lusty boys and gives them opportunity to rid themselves of a large amount of physical energy in a way that does them no arm, and at least for the time that they are engaged at play prevents them doing the thousand and one things that only red-blooded wide awake Afro-American boys can do, to make the lives of their immediate neighbors miserable. Ever and anon some grouch raises a howl about the noise (created by their own children often) forgetting perhaps that a yell or scream or a huzza as a result of enthusiasm of a ball game often tends to beget enthusiasm of a high order in the "game of life." A few in the immediate vicinity of Division Street Field have threatened to have it closed up next summer, "noise is noise," whether made by boys or by stone crushers, and remember the boys sleep at night, while the stone crusher, rivalling Tennyson's "Brook" goes on forever, or at least until the city sees fit to remove it. Let us as a race, begin to learn to be a little more charitable toward "our neighbors' children," and see beyond the shade of our own "vine and fig tree."

The most pleasing feature of work has been the breaking down of that almost tribal and feudal feeling that has existed between the boys living round about the neighborhood of Division Street Field and the boys living in extreme Northwest Baltimore. A year ago the Division street boys were invited up to Winchester Field and after the game they were chased back for their trouble. On Wednesday of this week the Division Street boys again visited their rivals and were royally treated.

A HELPFUL CONFERENCE.

Raleigh, N. C. March 17.—The recent conference of the white and colored ministers of this city is said to have been not only helpful to both races but very instructive as well, in that both races through their ministers told their views on the moral and temporal questions affecting the two races in this city.

Rev. Fairley, colored, said in part, the Negro does not set the moral standard, but is a very imitative being. He is not a manufacturer of this diabolical stuff called—liquor, he is a consumer. The white man is responsible for the abundance of whiskey brought into this city. He uses the Negro as his distributor. Now, if the white ministry will stop the white men from manufacturing this stuff and putting it into the hands of the Negro for distribution, we the colored ministry will guarantee to minimize the evil of intemperance among our people. When Rev. Fairley sat down, several minutes elapsed before a word was spoken in response to what he had said. The chairman, Rev. W. Mc C. White, said: "If no one cares to speak futher on this question, we will take up the next subject."

Your correspondent rose and said: "Mr. Chairman, the subject of immorality and intemperance are evils of such vital importance to the welfare of any people, I am quite sure I voice the sentiment of the moral religious and temperance colored people in this city, when I ask that the gentlemen present representing the white people of this city, rise and speak on the subject just discussed by Rev. Fairly colored," whereupon several of the white minister rose and said in part, "We admit what Rev. Fairley has said to be true, and we are fighting with all the vigor our souls possess this abominable curse

We hope that the recent anti-jug law passed by our State Legislature will minomize this great evil, practiced and carried on by white men to the degredation of both races in this State. The helpful views exchanged in this meeting are indeed beneficial to us. Let us hope and pray that our next meeting in June will be crowned with greater helpfulness."

DRUID HILL AVENUE TO BE PAVED WITH ASPHALT

City Councilman Harry S. Cummings has received a letter from the Paving Commission notifying him that sheet asphalt will be the paving selected for Druid Hill avenue north of Hoffman street. The Commission at first had decided to pave the avenue with vitrified brick from Paca to McMechen streets, but a protest was made by Rev. Dr. Harvey Johnson, Dr. E. J. Wheatley, Mr Cummings and others against the plan. Bids for the improved paving had already been asked for, but with the change of material these were recalled and others asked for.

The desire of the Paving Commission to conform to the wishes of the residents of Druid Hill avenue is gratifying to the residents of the thoroughfare.

Councilman Cummings has secured about thirty new gas lamps for various places in the ward.

CHARITY WORKERS TO HOLD MASS MEETING

The special committee formed to promote cooperation between the Federated Charities and the colored people of Baltimore consisting of Dr. [illegible], chairman; Rev. Dr. P. C. Neal and Dr. T. S. Hawkins, called a meeting of representative citizens of East Baltimore at the First Baptist Church Wednesday afternoon.

Speeches were delivered by the members of the committee and by Mr. Frederick A. Blossom, business manager of the Federated Charities, explaining the purpose of the movement. The pastors present addressed the meeting, as did also some colored charity workers. Great interest was manifested by all in the proposed plan to hold a rally meeting with a view to enlisting the cooperation of the colored people of East Baltimore and establishing a branch in connection with the Old Town District office of the organization.

A mass meeting will be held at Waters A. M. E. Church, Aisquith street, next Thursday evening at eight o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by representatives of both races familiar with the work of the Federated Charities and volunteers will be called for to aid in the organization of a colored board to help in the charitable work in that section of the city.

FIRE-ESCAPE STIRS 1200 BLOCK RESIDENTS

Just as the city is about to place improved paving on Druid Hill avenue and install lamps with frosted globes making it the most beautiful thoroughfare in the country, it has been discovered by colored people, a rift in the cloud of beauty takes place. The white man who bought the apartment house at 1212 Druid Hill avenue has placed on the front of the house a fire escape and the residents are up in arms.

Even the dwellers of the house have resented the action, and they declare that they will move if the fire escapes are allowed to stay

A delegation, headed by Dr. E. J. Wheatley, president of the Neighborhood Club and W. L. Fitzgerald, its secretary called upon Building Inspector Stubbs Wednesday and lodged complaint against the installation of the fire escape. They pointed out that it would mar the beauty of the street. Mr. Stubbs has taken the matter nuder advisement.

Social Conditions, Improvement of -1915

Springfield mass Republican 3/23/13

A Pastor Who Does Things.

Rev William N. DeBerry, the present pastor of St John's Congregational church, is without doubt one of the best living examples in New England and the country at large of what the Negro may become. He came here in 1899 and took charge of St John's church, then located on Quincy street. The church was founded in 1890 and at the time when Mr DeBerry took hold had a total membership of about 100. During the nine years of its existence it had had three pastors. The membership is now in the vicinity of 275, and still growing, and its financial condition is strong beyond question.

Rev Mr DeBerry was born in Nashville, Tenn., on August 29, 1870, and after receiving his early education in the public schools of that city entered Fisk university, from which he was graduated in 1896. During his college course he taught school through the summer vacations in the rural districts of Tennessee and conducted institutes for colored teachers. After his graduation he was appointed principal of a colored public school at Fayetteville, Tenn., but resigned to enter the Oberlin theological seminary, as he felt that he was called to take up the ministry. During his stay in the seminary he was active in Sunday-school and Young Men's Christian association work, and also supplied pulpits in churches in Cleveland and Painesville, O. In the week following his graduation he came to this city, and immediately entered upon his long pastorate at St John's. Of him Prof A. H. Currier, chairman of the faculty of the seminary, said that he was "one of the best men in his class, a good scholar, an earnest, warm-hearted Christian and an unusually good preacher." No one who has become acquainted with him in this city will be inclined to dispute this eulogy.

Institutional Work at St John's Church.

On May 18, 1899, Rev Mr DeBerry began his pastorate here. St John's church had been formed by a union of the old Sanford-street church and the Quincy-street mission. Here John Brown had had a pew, and the church still cherishes the "John Brown Bible." The church was rich in tradition, but otherwise none too prosperous. Since the coming of the present pastor the church has become especially well known through its institutional work, which is divergent and efficient. A parish home for working girls has been established, the building and furniture alone costing in the neighborhood of $13,000. The aim of the institution is to offer the advantages of home life to working colored girls, regardless of their religious belief, and it is modeled something along the lines of the Young Women's Christian association. At the home lodging and meals may be obtained at a small cost by either transient or permanent guests. An employment agency is also conducted, which finds work for colored people of both sexes.

St John's church also conducts a night school in domestic training for young women. Rooms in the basement are utilized for this purpose and the courses taught include cooking, the preparation and serving of meals, dressmaking, embroidery and the care of the home. All of the teachers are specialists in their own lines. The special direct object is to teach young women how to become efficient in domestic service. A woman's social union is conducted for the younger women of the church, holding monthly meetings in their two social rooms adjoining the auditorium. The rooms are open from 7 to 10 o'clock in the evenings and are in charge of a matron. They are supplied with books from the city library, which are changed periodically, with the local daily newspapers, the leading race journals and the best of the magazines.

There is a young men's club for those of 18 and over, which meets every two weeks for general discussions or to hear lectures by competent speakers in their room in the church tower. The club has been of inestimable good in keeping young men off the street at night and has proved very popular. A boys' club is conducted under the auspices of a young man who received his training at the Young Men's Christian association college, and there is also a girls' club which holds weekly meetings. Here there are classes in reading, sewing, embroidery, raffia work, basketry, etc., and the girls also act as ushers at entertainments and waitresses at church dinners.

Athletics are well cared for at the church and the boys' club has a basketball team which has for several years won high standing in the city Sunday-school league. The club also has regular practice at debating and parliamentary drill. An individual institution is the St John's jubilee double quartet, which specializes in old-time plantation melodies. On a tour of New England it succeeded in raising over $2000 for the church building fund. A new club for boys is now being formed in a special building at the corner of Hancock and Quincy streets. There is a trained social worker who does friendly visiting among the colored people of the city and also visits all homes where the employment agency has succeeded in placing young women. Altogether, St John's church presents institutional features that cannot be duplicated in any colored church and in few whites ones, in New England, and it is not putting it too strongly to assert that all is due to the genius of the present pastor

HOTELS AND NEW FLATS FOR NEGR' SECTIONS

Would Uplift Negro and Give Big Return to Those Who Build Them.

Hotels and modern tenements are to be erected for colored people in Harlem and other negro sections of the city. Housing conditions of the negro population of New York have long been considered deplorable and it is to relieve these conditions, giving to the negro the same living facilities as white folks, that plans were made last week by a mixed committee representing many interests to redevelop the negro zones of New York.

This committee consists of Cyrus C. Miller, chairman of the executive committee of the advisory council; Allan Robinson, president City Suburban Homes Company; L. Hollingsworth Wood, president the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, and Frank A. Shaw, vice-president the Property Owners Improvement Corporation. The selection of these men and the determination of the plan to help the negroes' condition in New York is the result of considerable thought by the interests which this committee represents.

Investigation disclosed the fact that only 25 per cent. of negro families live in three and four room apartments; 71 per cent. live in five and six rooms and 4 per cent. in seven and eight room apartments. These negroes have an average income of $791 yearly and pay $281, or 36 per cent. of their income, for rent. Of 133 apartments in the same character of house, occupied by German Jews in neighboring districts 69 per cent. are three and four room apartments, and these tenants pay only $207 yearly for rent from an average income much larger than received by negroes. In 62 per cent. of the apartments occupied by negroes lodgers are found and constitute 32 per cent. of the total negro population. Lodgers are necessary to pay the high rents.

There is a lodging population in Harlem alone of 16,000 persons, while the increase in negro population in New York city is about three thousand person a year.

An investigation by the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes in an area of about twenty-three blocks between 131st and 142d streets found 726 apartments and 443 private houses occupied by negroes and but 2 per cent. of the total number of residents in the district of white extraction. When these houses were opened to colored people the rents increased per month from $1 to $5 an apartment. It is estimated that the total number of negroes in Harlem is about 50,000.

Lodgers in the Harlem district are required to pay as high as $6 weekly for rooms. It is this question of lodgers which seriously endangers the morals of family life in this district. The unreasonable percentage of family income paid for rent makes many a housekeeper accept dangerous risks. Combined with this feature is that of congestion of population. In an apartment of six rooms investigators found three married couples, nine children, a grandmother, a relative and a boarder—nineteen people. Room rents are so high that they are rented on twelve hour shifts. Such conditions are due to the fact that the negro attempts to maintain a higher standard of living than his economic opportunities warrant.

The supposed lodging houses, provided with reading and lounging rooms, would afford opportunity and place for roomers to pass their idle hours and thereby keep them from the streets. Their social and economic welfare would be more effectively attended to.

The removal of this element from the home life of families would eliminate to a great extent the menace to the social uplift and welfare of present and future generations. It is the theory that if the future welfare and economic value of the colored people is to be improved, not only for their benefit but for that of the community in general, it is necessary to begin with the home.

CHARITY BENEFIT AT CASINO

Monster Program Being Arranged By New Amsterdam Musical Association for City's Colored Poor.

The Times 6/13/15

What promises to be one of the most enjoyable social events which has ever taken place among colored folks in this city will be that on the evening of May 14 at Manhattan Casino by the New Amsterdam Musical Association for the benefit of the New York News Charity.

Plans are being now perfected by both the Musical Association and Charity Bureau's band of faithful workers to render a program that will surpass any heretofore presented to followers of wholesome and unmarred pleasure. With this end in view, tickets will be sold with the greatest care and precaution to every person.

The price of admission is only 35 cents.

RICHMOND TIMES

AUG 24 1915

RECOMMENDS UPTOWN SITE FOR NEGRO PARK

Public Utilities Subcommittee Believes Needed Land Could Be Aquired for $15,000.

PARTIALLY OWNED BY CITY

Portion of Property Was Acquired as Right of Way for Shockoe Sewer—Downtown Location Too Expensive.

After inspecting two locations for the proposed park for colored people in old Jackson Ward, a subcommittee of the Council Committee on Public Buildings, Properties and Utilities last night voted to recommend the acquisition by the city of the up-town site. This location consists of a tract of land, running northward from Boyd Street, between Harrison and Kinney, to the northern line of the Seaboard Air Line right of way.

The city already owns much of the land embraced within the boundaries of the proposed location, and the members were of the opinion that the remainder could be acquired at a cost of approximately $15,000. The city's property was purchased in connection with the right-of-way of the Shockoe Creek sewer, and the other land is occupied by inexpensive shacks. It was recommended that the Council proceed to acquire the property through the usual channels—by gift, purchase or condemnation.

FIRST STREET LOCATION WOULD COST TOO MUCH

The subcommittee was appointed to consider two proposed locations. The uptown tract that was proposed is bounded by First, Price, Jackson and Duval Streets. While the members were much impressed with the location, they were of the opinion that the city would be unable to acquire the property at a cost less than $200,000 or $250,000. There are many improvements on the land, including several buildings of more modern construction.

Alderman Mitchell, who was a member of the subcommittee, introduced in the Board the plan for the acquisition of the uptown site.

Councilman Radcliffe is chairman of the subcommittee, and Alderman Christian is the third member.

Los Angeles, Cal.

TIMES JUN 12 1915

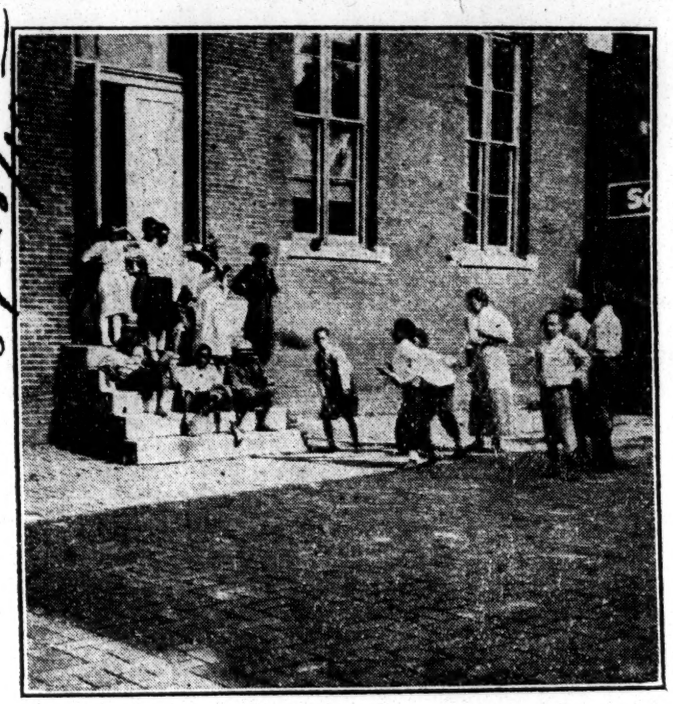
COLORED SPEAKER TO SCORE CLUBS.

CALLS "SOCIAL" GATHERINGS A MENACE; WAR LECTURE AND CONCERT.

Negro social clubs and pool halls will be assailed at a mass meeting of colored people to be held at the Dreamland rink, Central avenue and East Fifteenth street, at 2:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon. Dr. J. Gordon McPherson, who is conducting revival services, will speak on moral reform, using for his theme, "Am I My Brother's Keeper?"

During the week at the revival Dr. McPherson has denounced various of the colored social clubs as pitfalls of such drawing power as to constitute a public menace.

Saturday night, a week-end sacred concert will be given by the Roussau family of colored musicians and elocutionists. Dr. McPherson, who is a veteran of the Spanish War, will give his lecture on the daring charge of black troops who carried the blockhouse on San Juan Hill. The lecture also includes recollections of a heroic episode when fifty black troops volunteered to go into a yellow fever hospital near Siboney de Cuba and nurse the victims of the dread disease. But four of the volunteers survived and Dr. McPherson is one of these.



Long ball at Waesche St. The director, Miss Washington, as umpire

Carey Street Playground—"The good learn lessons from the bad and societies were represented and expressed themselves willing to help. Mrs. Geo. Collette, Pres. Mrs. Pauline C. Dungee, Sec.

Tidings of the Colored Ladies' Fresh Air Society

We feel that our meeting on Thursday evening, March 4th, was a great success, as it was an improvement over all the former meetings. In fact every succeeding meeting excels the one which preceeded it. This is only natural however for of course as the people know our aim they will become interested and will help. Aside from the regular collection the following missionaries responded with the amounts below named: The Metropolitan Missionary Society, $5; Bute Street Baptist Missionary $2; Shiloh Baptist Missionary Society, $1. Many other churches

CITY BEAUTIFUL LEAGUE FOR NEGROES PROPOSED

Co-Operation of Colored Property Owners Necessary in General Clean-Up.

A City Beautiful league for colored citizens of Knoxville has been proposed. The plan was discussed at the meeting of the City Beautiful league held in the rooms of the Board of Commerce, Wednesday afternoon. Colored citizens will be asked to promulgate the plan.

It was pointed out that to make a real "city beautiful" that it would be necessary to have the co-operation of colored property owners. The plan for enlisting their aid and forming a separate oragnization has not been perfected, but it is understood that leaders among the colored people will be glad to assist in the beautification plans. Some of them have already signified their intention of cleaning up their yards on April 15, when the general clean-up will be inaugurated. This plan may be taken up more specifically at next week's meeting of City Beautiful league.

Washington Herald

COLORED NURSERIES NEEDED.

Matter Discussed at Meeting of Alley Improvement Association.

The need for more day nurseries for the children of poverty-stricken colored women of the District was emphasized by J. Lawrence Solly, secretary of the District board of children's guardians, in addressing the annual meeting of the Alley Improvement Association at Plymouth Congregational Church last night.

The report of the treasurer showed that the work of the society was hampered during the year because of the many funds that were raised for relief in Europe. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: Rev. J. M. Waldron, president; Dr. G. W. Cabiness, vice president; Rev. J. C. Van Loo, second vice president; Rev. A. C. Garner, secretary; Miss E. M. Johnson, assistant secretary, and Rev. T. J. Grimke, treasurer.

DALLAS NEGRO YOUTH TO HAVE PLAYGROUNDS

DALLAS, TEXAS, April 19.—The city has recently purchased a large plot of ground near the Negro high school on Cockran street and another tract near Gardner baseball park to be used for parks and playgrounds for colored children.

The colored people are commending the project, but will insist that these institutions be modern.

First Playground For Negroes in the South—New Orleans

The Thomy Lafon Playground for colored children, said to be the first in the South, was dedicated last Saturday evening in the city of New Orleans, corner of Magnolia and Sixth Streets. Mayor Behrman of the city was the principal speaker at the dedication exercises. An elaborate program had been arranged, including an opening address by J. Madison Vance, chairman of the meeting; a band concert; flag raising and patriotic songs under the leadership of Mrs. Ella S. Boyd, supervisor of the playground; acceptance on behalf of the Playground Commission by Miss Mae Richardson; address by Harry Fitzpatrick, treasurer of the Playground Commission; on playground government, and acceptance on behalf of Colored Playground Committee, by Mrs. Sylvania F. Williams.

A REMARKABLE TRIBUTE.

The recent death of Hannibal Beatty, an old negro of Yorkville, S. C., was the occasion of remarkable tributes from the community where he had lived a life of faithfulness and loyalty. The most eminent men of Yorkville were pallbearers at his funeral, bench and bar were represented, and floral tributes came from all classes.

The Yorkville Enquirer says that "the sole significance of this unusual tribute to a negro was the compelling power of character, worth, faithfulness, as exemplified in a long life of humble but honest service.

Humble though it was, his life preached a lesson of character-building to his race, a lesson of true worth which is recognized and honored everywhere. It is one that the thoughtful, earnest educators of the negro race are trying to impress on their people—honest service for the good of themselves and the communities in which they live.

Prominent Negro professional and business men of St. Louis, Missouri met at Union Memorial Church, December 21st, and organized for the purpose of assisting in caring for the sick and destitute of that city this winter. They pledged to raise not less than $1,000. Those in charge of the movement are: The Rev. B. F. Abbott, the Rev. F. F. Martyn, C. A. Pitman, Paul W. Moseley, Dr. W. S. Brabham, W. R. Hill, J. L. Landry, D. S. Williams and Miss Arma Williams.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1915

BEAUTIFY YOUR HOME AND WIN A PRIZE

The Norfolk Bureau of Social Service will award a first prize of $5.00 and a second prize of $2.50 for the best kept colored homes and premises in each of the following eight districts of the city of Norfolk:

District No. 1—Bute street and south of Bute.

District No. 2—Queen street and north of Queen to Nicholson.

District No.3—Nicholson St. to Princess Anne avenue to Chapel street.

District No 4—Barboursville and East Brambleton.

District No. 5—Huntersville.

District No 6—Lindenwood and East Huntersville.

District No. 7 — Berkley Ward.

District No. 8 — Lambert's Point.

The contest began April 12 and the prizes will be awarded about August 1.

Competitors may enter at any time. The judges will base their dicision upon the condition of the front and back yards, fences, outhouses and general premises, including interior of the home.

COL. MIDNIGHT IN VIRGINIA.

Attends Annual Meeting of The Negro Organization Society Also Visits a Number of Schools

Petersburg, Va.—It is not surprising to you to find me up here this week, because I have told you before that I was going to be here. It is worth while for me to have made that long ride almost from St. Louis to this part of the world, and you will pardon me if I do not say as much as you would like to have me say this week because I am really too full to give vent to what I have in my heart.

Now for the trip. I have been to Normal, as I told you in my last letter, and have had the pleasure of seeing Prof. W. S. Buchanan and the things there. I could not help but think of the late William H. Councill and his great work for our people and for this race. But then he is gone, and I am not going to take up time to talk about him just now, but will another time talk about his work for humanity.

I have been to Chattanooga, Knoxville, Atlanta, Bristol, Roanoke, Bedford City, Va., and now I am right here, but will be away from here before you can even get to see the first line of this letter.

I want to talk to you about this organization society. I thought all the time I was acquainted with Major R. R. Moton, but I must admit that I do not know him and the people do not know of this great man and what he is doing for our race in America. He stands side by side with Dr. Booker T. Washington, and he is constantly doing something for the race, but it does not find its way into print, and you must not think hard of the papers for not, because he is a modest man and does not tell what he is doing.

I was at the National Negro Business League last summer in Boston and heard Dr. Washington speak of the Negro Organization Society but did not understand it myself, and thought that I would go and find out about it. I had my curiosity aroused. I have been keeping this in mind, so when I heard that the date had been fixed I just began to plan to go there.

I wrote to the committee telling them that I would be there and was informed that I was to stop with Miss L. Johnson, principal of one of the schools. They thought that I was some pumpkins and sent me to one of the best homes they had on their list, and I thank them for it

I reached the city Wednesday morning and the meeting was set for 8 o'clock, so it was a question with the time I had, and went about to use it I reached the city at 5:30 o'clock and found my way to my stopping place. They were looking for me. I was soon on the outside of some good breakfast, and then had an invitation to go to the East End School of which Miss Johnson was the boss teacher. She went to the postoffice with me where I found some papers for my attention, and then we went on to the school. The little children looked at me, and declared that they were glad to have me to come to them.

I was so impressed with that school, I thought I would go to another. It was the Peabody School where Prof. Shields is the boss teacher and he made me welcome, although he was puzzled as to what to do with me after he told me I was welcome. I did not enter by the front door, but the backway, and told him that I was homoligating and wanted to see the children solucify. He permitted me to look around and then called the high school together for me to talk to them about the country. Then a special talk to the boys and another one to the girls.

Now this brought me to the end of the day, and then to the meeting for which I came. In the afternoon there was a meeting of the executive committee. This is where I got to meet the men. Some of them referred to Col. Midnight as I entered and really gave me an ovation. I heard the reports of the men who were the officials, and then went to my stopping place to find that the man had failed to bring in my trunks, and I looked him up.

Promptly at 8 o'clock in the evening the meeting was called to order by Major R. R. Moton the president. They had a song and prayer, and then Prof. J. M. Gandy, was turned over to the gavel to preside during the opening. It was his time because they were to have welcome addresses. The Mayor of the City delivered one address and the other was delivered by Prof. Shields, and both made good speeches, if I can judge a good speech. Responses were made to both of the speeches by Revs. J. C. Diamond and A. A. Graham. Then followed an address by Prof. S. G. Atkin, Ph. D., of Winston-Salem, N. C. I enjoyed listening to this strong address, and then one from Dr. L. L. Downing, who told about the work on the field. With a collection and some other remarks told to us that the first session was over, and then we went to our stopping places.

Now it would take a whole paper for me to tell you all the things that took place each day and I am not going to try. I heard white speakers and I heard our own speakers. I heard them talk about "better homes, better schools, better farms and better health."

There was some talk about what they called "death rate," and I thought that they were going to talk about the cost for dying, but they did not quote the rate, but told of the many people who were dying from all kinds of things. One Doctor from Hampton just opened my eyes, and he reminded me that I too must sooner or later give up a life. I do not know when, but hope it will not be soon. Prof. T. C. Irwin, told of the progress made toward better health. I had the pleasure of hearing the Secretary of the Health Department of the state, and then I heard the State Superintendent of Education, the state this and the state that and the other. They certainly did get the state officials.

Editor Fred R. Moore, made an address, and then I had the pleasure of looking into the face of Dr. A. M. Moore of the North Carolina Provident and Mutual Association, which is our leading insurance company in the country. C. C. Spaulding is general manager, if you will remember, and John Merrick is president. Dr. Moore is the treasurer, and he came along to represent all the other members of the company and to tell about its work.

Every session was full of interesting things. I had a splendid opportunity to see Major Moton as he was and as he is. I could see the greatness in the man, and what he was doing for his people. Then Captain Allen Washington, who is side by side with him. I do not know as you have had the pleasure of meeting Dr. Frissell, principal of Hampton. He is one of the finest men I have ever met, and I do not mind telling you this.

Mrs. W. T. Johnson, Mrs. Ora Stokes, Mrs. Barrett, of Hampton, and many other women I met during the meeting and was glad to look into their faces. They have selected Roanoke, for the next session.

Dr. Booker T. Washington, of Tuskegee Institute, was to be present and make a speech Friday night, but he could not get there. This was a source of disappointment to members of both races, and I was disappointed too.

I think have said enough for this time. Send mail for me care A. M. E. Conference, Yazoo City, Miss. I am headed for there as I am writing to you.

THREE STATES JOIN IN GREAT COMPACT FOR CIVIC PROGRESS

The New York United Civic League Summonses Conference With Brooklyn Citizens, Jersey Club and Appomattox Club of Chicago

PLAN AGGRESSIVE CAMPAIGN

Boards of Governors of Militant Racial Civic Organizations Gather at Libya and Resolve Upon an Allied Board to Consider Ways and Means of Improving.

On Sunday afternoon, Feb. 7, the United Civic League, at a very neatly arranged Smoke Talk, given in the private banquet room of the Libya, 115 West 131st street, launched perhaps one of the most significant and promising alliances which has ever taken place in the City of New York among colored people.

The participating Boards of Governors represented were those of the Citizens' Club of Brooklyn, the Committee of One Hundred of Jersey City, the Appomatox Club of Chicago and the United Civic League of New York City.

Jno. M. Royall, at the conclusion [illegible] offered in behalf of the United Civic League of New York a

carefully prepared paper, outlining plans for the formation of an Allied Board.

Royall Outlines Program.

Immediately after the reading of this paper, a motion was carried that the plans outlined be accepted, and the United Civic League was requested to send a copy to each member of the Allied Committee, which will meet again on Saturday evening, Feb. 13, at the Libya for the purpose of arranging Rules and Regulations for the Allied Boards.

George E. Wibecan, president of the Citizens' Club of Brooklyn, in a forceful speech lead the discussion on the paper submitted, and declared himself well pleased with the plan outlined by the United Civic League, and championed by Mr. Royall, as a basis of co-operation.

Dr. George E. Cannon, president of the Committee of One Hundred of Jersey City, in an excellent and able speech endorsed the movement and plan—promising New Jersey's hearty support.

Mr. H. F. Daniels, representing the Appomatox Club of Chicago, was very enthusiastic over the formation of the Allied Board, and requested a copy of the plan, so same might be placed before the Appomatox Club at its next meeting.

Spicy, short addresses on co-operation were made by the following gentlemen: W. H. Hackley, Frederick Watkins, F. H. Gilbert, A. D. Hampton of Brooklyn, New York; J. C. Gunnell, Dr. G. W. Hooper of Jersey City, N. J.; Edward A. Warren, Louis A. Leavelle, George W. Royall and Daniel P. Agard of New York City.

The Committee appointed to draft the Rules and Regulations for the Allied Board are as follows:

George E. Wibecan, Dr. Owen Waller, F. H. Gilbert and A. D. Hampton for the Citizens' Club of Brooklyn; Dr. George E. Cannon, Dr. G. W. Hooper, J. C. Gunnell and A. R. Mayo for the Committee of One Hundred of Jersey City; Jno. M. Royall, Dr. A. A. Kellogg, Louis A. Leavelle and Edward A. Warren for the United Civic League of New York.

The membership of the Allied Board is about fifty persons, most of whom are property owners and business men. Every one attending the meeting felt that the entire plan would be successful.

WORK TOGETHER FOR RACE UPLIFT

Negro Organization Society Leads The Way to Progress Through Practical Co-Operation

(Special to the Journal and Guide)

Petersburg, Va,. Nov. 8.—Whenever all the colored people of a community unite earnestly asking and working sanely and wisely for a needed improvement, whether it is better schoolhouse, a manual training or cooking equipment, better teachers, better sanitation, or anything else worth while, they usually get it.

Scores of delegates at the recent third annual meeting of the Negro Organization Society, which was held in Petersburg, testified to this truth.

"Progress through organization"—here is the keynote of the work of President R. R. Moton and his loyal, unselfish, self-sacrificing devoted associates—men and women who are transforming the lives of at least 350,000 Negroes in Virginia.

"The movement among colored people for better shools, better homes, better health, better farms, seems to have made an irresistible appeal to all the people of the state," said Major Moton in his presidential address.

"Religious, benevolent, secret, and educational organizations of every character have joined in this movement. Leading white people, including the officials of the Virginia boards of health, education, and of charities and correction, have been most cordial in their support.

"The state-wide campaign for clean premises, clean homes, and clean lives has received help and support that was little dreamed of. Two races have been brought together on the ground of common needs of humanity.

"We have given white people a chance which they have long desired—a chance to help the Negro without compromise or embarassment. They have met us more than half way.

"I am most anxious that we shall continue to be sane and wise in what we do and say, and not be swept off our feet by those who feel that the great problems of human ity can be solved by abusing those with whom we do not agree."

Reports from delegates, including many clear-headed, energetic women, showed clearly that hundreds of rural communities are waking up to the wonderful possibility of making genuine progress by having people work together for common economic and social interests, regardless of religious or fraternal affiliations.

Ideas gathered at preceding meetings have been carried to distant rural districts and have been the means of emancipating thousands from the bonds of poor health, inferior schools, and unattractive homes and churches.

President J. M. Gandy of the State Normal School at Petersburg, who is the executive secretary of the Negro Organization Society, reported that in one year over 45,000 people had been addressed on subjects relating to community improvement; 502 school terms had been lengthened; 604 school leagues had been reached; $34. had been given to 5 schools, and that these small gifts had inspired the people to raise thousands upon thousands of dollars for their own schools.

T. C. Erwin, of Petersburg, the Society's field agent, reported that 347 organizations and 643 individuals have become members of the Negro Organization Society and thus servants of humanity throughout Virginia. Professor Erwin has been at work in 38 Virginia counties. He has carried a message of new hope through organization to thousands of eager men and women. He has reached school improvement leagues in 19 counties and has aroused the people to the necessity of practising self help and working out a constructive plan.

The Negro Organization Society of Virginia works, not only through able leaders, but also through hundreds of patient, enterprising people who are conspicious for their devotion and service to their home communities.

Hon. Wlliam Hodges Mann outlined the phenomenal progress made by Negroes during the past ten years. He declared that the one solvent of all problems is the religion of Christ. "Men with the love of God and their fellow-men in the heart cannot struggle," he said. Negroes are better citizens just as soon as they get land. Those who own their own homes are healthier than those who do not."

Dr. H. B. Frissell, principal of Hampton Institute, paid a warm tribute to Dr. Booker T. Washington, who on account of his health, was detained in New York by the Tuskegee trustees. He declared that the Negro Organization Society stands for three big ideas which have rare transforming power—co-operation, good-will, and service.

Several hundred delegates attended the annual meeting and thoroughly enjoyed addresses by Mayor Cabaniss and Professor James E. Shields of Petersburg; Rev. Dr. L L. Downing, Roanoke; Professor S. G. Atkins, Winston-Salem, N. C.; W. T. B. Williams, Hampton Institute; J. H. Binford, Jackson Davis, Ennion G. Williams, R. C. Stearnes, and Miss Agnes D. Randolph, of Richmond; Principal E. A. Long of Christianburg, Dr. W. E. Atkins and Mrs. Janie Porter Barrett, of Hampton and many other white and colored speakers who are experts in community improvement.

COMMUNITY NOW A SOCIAL CENTER

Get Together Movement in P. S. 89 Encourages Our Civic Life

HARLEM FOLK APPROVE

Spacious Rooms in Big Building at Lenox Ave. and 135th St. Now Occupied for Recreation.

A get together movement of great importance to the colored people of Harlem is starting in Public School No. 89. The idea is to bring together all of the colored people who want a fitting place for the discussion of public questions and for good, wholesome recreation and other activities of a civic and social nature. Because this will touch on all sides of life, civic, social, and political, it is to be called the Community Center.

People to-day believe that the school building belongs to those who live near it and whose children get their education there, and that therefore it should be used by them in any way they see fit. Community centers in this city and other cities use the school building as a get together place for all the people, no matter what their religious beliefs, social standing or political affiliations may be, as a place for the free discussion of public questions, where experts on various subjects can discuss their special topics so that people may form an intelligent decision; as a place for concerts, lectures, entertainments, and as a meeting place for all kinds of clubs and voluntary associations. Any group of people who want to get together to for ma club, musical, athletic, dramatic, social, etc., can do so with least cost to themselvees in the school building. Instead of having to pay nigh rental for rooms outside they use the school at merely a nominal cost. All this is possible at Community Center 89.

An association will be formed in the near future to carry on the work of the Center. This, like others, is to be democratic in form and will be organized at a public meeting, to which everyone will be invited and where everyone will have an equal voice with everyone else. Membership in this association will be open to all.

Successful dances already draw large numbers to the Center. These occur every Thursday night, and anyone who has 10 cents for admission may enjoy them . Other activities now going on are a motion picture show every Wednesday night and health lectures to men and women every Friday night. The Negro Mechanics Club and the Harriet Tubman Club are meeting there regularly. Other clubs are making inquiries with the idea of joining the Center.

The plans under consideration by the local committee call for a conversation room for women, to be open all day and through the evening, for penny-a-portion lunches for the children at noon and the management of the play street at 138th street, between Lenox and Seventh avenues, where children may play without danger from passing wagons. Other activities will be undertaken as fast as plans can be worked out.

Who pays the bill is the question everyone wants answered. This is not a charity in any sense. The association, which is to be formed, will have to meet its own expenses. The People's Institute, which has so successfully started other centers, is advancing the money to start htis one, but the center must be self supporting. It will raise its mone yfrom dances, the proceeds from entertainments, concerts, etc. Other centers in the city are self governing and self supporting on the plan suggested for Community Center 89.

Social Conditions, Improvement of — 1915

No Street Improvements For Huntersville--Not Yet

The Journal
3/27/15

Resolutions Asking That Certain Streets Be Curbed and Guttered Were Tabled By Council.

Appropriations appregating $60,051 for street and other public improvements were approved Wednesday night by the public improvements committee of the city council and recommended to the council to be included in the budget provisions for the coming fiscal year.

Improvements Recommended

Improvements recommended by the committee to be provided for in the budget for the coming fiscal year are as follows:

Paving of Chapel street, between Princess Anne avenue and the Norfolk and Western Railway tracks, $16,000; paving with granite block Bowdens Ferry Road from Twenty-eighth street to Forty-third street, $11,280; paving Hardy avenue, east of Main street, Berkley, $4,270; paving Maple avenue, west of Main street, Berkley, $6,210; new force main at the Colley avenue sewer pumping station, $3,000; concrete drain and filling in of a portion of Newton's creek, south of Queen street, $11,500, with the provision that the adjacent property owners grant to the city the right to continue Landing street through the portion of the creek reclaimed; paving of Nineteenth street, between Granby street and Colonial avenue, $11,691; sidewalk in front of Lamberts Point public school, $170.

Pave Chapel Street.

In the recommendation for the paving of Chapel street, from Princess Anne Avenue to the Norfolk and Western railroad, a much needed improvement in Barboursville is provided for. The committee tabled, however, a request for the guttering and curbing of Bolton street, on which the John T. West School is situated in Barboursville.

The committee requested City Engineer Taylor to suggest a plan whereby provision for the proper maintenance of dirt roads in various parts of the city can be made in the budget for the ensuing year.

NEW WORK PLANNED BY COLORED WOMEN

Council at Session This Week to Select Person to Be Trained for Social Service in Indianapolis.

The Woman's Council will hold a special meeting at the home of Mrs. W. E. Brown on Senate avenue this afternoon to choose a social worker to be trained at the expense of the council for service among the colored people of this city. At the regular meeting of the organization Monday it was decided that such a worker should serve in connection with the Charity Organization Society and the welfare department of the Indiana University Medical Society.

The Woman's Council is the first of the colored women's clubs to undertake this phase of work and the effort has the approval of Charles Grout, secretary of the organized charities of the city, and other leaders in social service.

Special Training Planned.

The person chosen today will take a course of extension lectures here with practical experiments and later will be sent to Indiana University at Bloomington for further training. At the meeting this afternoon Miss Edna Henry of the Indiana University Medical Society and Mrs. M. A. Clark, a W. C. T. U. worker, will deliver addresses on the need and opportunities for trained social workers among the colored people.

The Woman's Council is composed of eighty colored women and is the largest club in membership here. It has been a factor in the maintenance of the Lincoln Hospital, Alpha Home and other welfare work among the colored people of the city.

A large audience is expected to hear Dr. T. C. Howe, president of Butler College, in his address before the Ethical Culture Society at the Witherspoon United Presbyterian Church at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon. The society is establishing a scholarship for the benefit of needy and deserving colored youth in their effort to get an education. A silver offering will be taken for this fund today. A feature of the meeting will be the singing of Mrs. Lucretia Lawson Mitchell of Chicago, formerly of this city. Solos will be given also by Miss Ellen Thomas and Amos Thompson. The Misses Eunice Roney and Helen Roberts will give a piano duet, and Walter Chenault will review current events. Mrs. Charlotte Hawkins Brown of Cambridge, Mass., founder of the Palmer Memorial Institute at Sedalia, N. C., will speak for the scholarship fund July 15.

J. B. Stradford of Tulsa, Okla., was the guest of his sister, Mrs. William Taylor, on Pratt street, last week. Mr. Stradford was on his way home from New York, where his son Cornelius was graduated from Columbia University.

The Woman's Club will meet with Mrs. Mamie Shelton at her home on North California street tomorrow afternoon. This will be the last meeting for the summer. Officers will be elected.

The Thursday Art Club met last week with Mrs. W. W. Stuart at her home on North West street. The meeting also marked the wedding anniversary of Dr. and Mrs. Stuart.

Mrs. Elizabeth Burch will entertain the South Side Women's Business Club at her home on Wade street Wednesday evening. A program dealing with colored business enterprise on the South Side will be carried out. Luncheon will be served.

A large company of friends attended the twentieth wedding anniversary celebration of Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Oliver at their home on Yandes street Thursday.

The Woman's Council gave a reception at the home of Mrs. Lillian Henderson Athon street Friday evening in honor of Mrs. Lillian Jones Brown. Mrs. Brown, with Mrs. Harriet Kelfey, returned last week from Kentucky, where she gave a series of readings.

The Rev. J. W. Wood, formerly pastor of Jones Tabernacle and national secretary of the foreign missionary board of the A. M. E. Z. Church, visited here last week. He will depart for the East this week.

The meetings of the State Sisters of Charity Hospital, under the auspices of the local W. C. T. U. each Sunday afternoon as a part of their rescue program, are increasing in size and interest. Mrs. Darby will be the speaker this afternoon. Mrs. M. S. Johnson will have charge of the music.

A membership campaign has been launched by the provisional branch of the Y. W. C. A. in an effort to gain 500 new members. The city has been divided into districts and 100 campaigners sent out. The movement already has a membership of 300 women. If the present campaign is successful by the last of July, when Miss Eva Bowles, national secretary of the work, visits the city a permanent organization will be formed. The regular meeting will be held at the Mt. Zion Baptist Church this afternoon.

The marriage of Miss Frances M. Berry and George E. Coston took place at the parsonage of the Second Christian Church Wednesday evening. The Rev. H. L. Herod performed the wedding ceremony. Miss Berry is a teacher in the city schools and Mr. Coston is an employe of the D. M. Parry company. They will be at home after July 25 at 518 West Forty-second street.

Children's day will be observed at Jones Tabernacle today. In the morning the pastor, the Rev. W. I. Rowan, will preach on "The Child's Place in the Kingdom." The children will give a program in the afternoon and R. L. Brokenburr will speak in the evening.

The Payne Theological Seminary at Wilberforce, O., conferred the degree of doctor of divinity on the Rev. D. P. Roberts, pastor of Bethel A. M. E. Church, at the annual commencement last week. Dr. Roberts will preach at both services today.

Simpson Chapel is holding a $500 rally today. Final reports will be made at the evening service. In the morning the pastor, the Rev. P. T. Gorham, will preach on "This Grace Also." In the evening a member of the Flying Squadron temperance team will speak. A special service will be held in the afternoon and the Rev. E. A. Clark will preach.

The annual conference and Sunday school convention of the Richmond district of the A. M. E. Church was held at Wayman Chapel last week. The Rev. G. H. Shaffer presided. A feature of the meeting was the address of Bishop B. F. Lee of Xenia, O.

Sylvester DuValle, teacher of chemistry in the Covington (Ky.) High School, after a short visit here with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander DuValle, at their home on Harlan street, departed for Bloomington, where he will study for his Master's degree in Indiana University.

A lawn fete and band concert will be given on Minocqua street Saturday afternoon and evening by the South Side Boys' Band under the direction of Walter Dothick.

The Daughters of Isis will give a musicale and social at the home of Mrs. Allie Gilliam on North West street Wednesday evening for the benefit of the court.

Large numbers have attended the county fair and industrial exhibit being held by the colored Y. M. C. A. The colored business enterprises are represented with creditable displays. A special program is given each evening. The feature of the entertainments is the popularity contest for a five-passenger touring car. The contest will be closed tomorrow evening.

The Cuban Stars and the local A. B. C. baseball teams will play an exhibition game at Northwestern Park Thursday afternoon for the benefit of the State Sisters of Charity Hospital. The local team, under the management of C. I. Taylor, has developed into one of the best colored baseball organizations in the country. The Cuban Stars, composed of all native Cubans, have toured the United States for thirteen successive years. The Charity Hospital was founded several years ago and has the indorsement of the local commercial bodies.

The colored Baptist Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary convention of the Indianapolis district will be held at the Mt. Zion Baptist Church July 2. Mrs. M. B. Griggsby will preside. Twenty-one churches will send delegates. Among the subjects to be discussed are "The Problems and Possibilities of Our Young People," "Africa and Her Needs," "The Welfare of the Child," "The Health of Our People," "The Need and Opportunity of Trained Workers" and "The Scope of Social Service Work." Addreses will be delivered by Mrs. Mary Stone, Dr. S. A. Furniss, Charles Grout, Mr. Loomis, Mrs. Ganns and Dr. Morgan.

Negro Organization Society of Virginia

The Journal
Leader 3/27/15

What is the Negro doing to work out some of his own problems and secure firmly the fundamental things of life—"better schools, better health, better homes, better farms?" The answer is found in the story of the Negro Organization Society of Virginia which recently held its second annual meeting in the City of Norfolk.

Wise Aims

To stimulate a desire for better education and better health; to commit the leaders and the masses to the policy of self-help; to help the people raise money for community improvements; to impress upon the people the value of fresh air; and to co-operate with the best white people in matters of public welfare—these have been some of the wise aims of the Negro Organization Society under the able leadership of Major R. R. Moton, of Hampton Institute, its president, and his devoted co-workers, including members of church, school, business and fraternal organizations.

Record of Achievement

That these worthy aims have been carried into successful execution during two years, is clearly shown in the summary of achievement offered by the executive secretary, President J. M. Gandy of the Petersburg Normal School.

The Negro Organization Society has stimulated the erection of 14 new school buildings.

It has inspired the building of sanitary privies at schools, churches, and homes.

It has distributed nearly 100,000 health bulletins.

It has issued a "health creed and pledge card" and secured over 2,000 signers.

It has organized "clean-up" campaigns and secured the active co-operation at one time of at least 150,000 colored people in getting rid of dirt and waste material about their homes, schools, and churches.

It has organized farmers' conferences.

It has conducted educational campaigns in 5 counties of Virginia and health campaigns in 4 counties.

Best of all, it has secured the enthusiastic support and co-operation throughout Virginia of white public officials, newspapers, and prominent citizens.

President Wilson's Letter

President Wilson's attitude toward the constructive work of the Negro Organization Society is admirably shown in his recent letter to Major Moton. The full text follows:

"I have been very much interested in the accounts I have heard of the work you are attempting to do through the instrumentality of the Negro Organization Society and feel that you are to be especially con-

gratulated on the deep interest which has been manifested by the white people of Virginia and the South in the plans now maturing for the betterment of conditions among the Negro people.

"I think one of the happiest circumstances of recent times is this co-operation between the white people and the Negroes in the South in intelligent efforts to advance the economic success and comfort of the Negroes and put them in a position where they can work out their own fortunes with success and self-respect.

"I wish I might attend the meeting at Norfolk in person, in order to express my interest and sympathy, but I cannot and I hope that you will feel at liberty to read this letter to the meeting."

Attitude of Southerners

The kindly attitude of the white people of Norfolk toward this movement was strikingly shown by the fact that nearly a thousand of the best white citizens of the city came to the final meeting, which was held in the Norfolk Armory, and listened most attentively to the addresses of Dr. Frissell, Mr. Barton Myers of Norfolk, Major Moton, President Gandy, Rev. A. A. Graham, Dr. Charles S. Morris, and Dr. Booker T. Washington.

Then, too, the Norfolk Chamber of Commerce, under the leadership of its president, Mr. Barton Myers, and its secretary, Mr. William A. Cox, co-operated most generously in securing for the Negro Organization Society the largest meeting place in the city. A young white lawyer, Mr. A. T. Stroud, spent a deal of time and energy in perfecting the final arrangements for this excellent meeting. The white press of Norfolk opened its columns freely to announcements and reports of the society concerning the progress toward better health and better education for Negroes.

Getting Results

Reports from the delegates showed that hundreds of communities are taking seriously the question of better public health and better public schools. The annual meetings of the Negro Organization Society act as a clearing hiuse of ideas. Men and women return to their homes and put into practice ideas that are discussed with frankness and vigor in the Society's public meetings. Major Moton has well said that men and women hold office in the Negro Organization Society not merely as an honor but as an opportunity for larger and more effective service to their fellowmen—Editorial: The Southern Workman, Hampton, Va.

THE RICHMOND NEGRO WELFARE LEAGUE MEETS

The key note of the first annual meeting of the Richmond Negro Welfare League, which took place last Thursday evening, November 18, at the Bethel A. M. E. Church, was "Co-operation". Every speaker, in his remarks, brought out this point forcibly; while President J. M. Gandy, of the State Normal School, Petersburg, and Executive Secretary of the Negro Organization Society, in a comprehensive address told what co-operation had meant for the Negro and what could be accomplished by concerted effort for the advancement of the race.

Mr. W N. Colson, the Director, together with the Chairmen of the committees, explained what the League was striving to do.

Among other speakers who joined in the occasion were Mrs. B. B. Munford, of Richmond; Miss Eva Bowles, visiting secretary of the Y. W. C. A, and the Reverend S. S. Morris, of the Bethel A. M. E. Church.

The League is planning to bring before the public, in its monthly meetings, competent and profitable speakers.

On Tuesday, November 30, at Eight o'clock, the Library Association will hold a meeting at the Armstrong High School for the purpose o fentertaining plans for the establishment of a Free Public Library. Every organization in the City, favorable to this movement, is asked to send a representative.

The annual business meeting of the Richmond Negro Welfare League will take place on Saturday, December 4, at seven o'clock in the evening, at the Armstrong High School. At this time, officers for the ensuing year will be elected. According to the constitution, an Executive Committee will be elected also. Each member is asked to be present to cast his vote.

The officers for the present year are: Mrs. Maggie L. Walker, president; Dr. J. E. Jones, vice-president; Dr. W. H. Hughes, treasurer, and Dr. H. L. Harris, Jr., secretary.

Brooklyn

SEEK BETTER HOMES FOR COLORED PEOPLE

Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests Suggests Model Tenements.

50,000 NEGROES IN ONE SECTION.

Improved Housing Conditions Should Be Provided in New York City, Is Contention of Realty Men.

In order to provide proper housing facilities for colored people of New York City, a series of conferences have been held between representatives of the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests, the City and Suburban Homes Company, the National League on Improving Urban Conditions Among Negroes and the Property Owners' Improvement Corporation.

These conferences were attended by a number of prominent citizens interested in the welfare of colored people here in New York City, and as a result the following committee was appointed, to proceed with a plan to construct model tenements and hotels in those sections occupied by colored people.

The members of this committee are Cyrus C. Miller, chairman of the executive committee of the Advisory Council; Allan Robinson, president of the City and Suburban Homes Company; L. Hollingsworth Wood, president of the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, and Frank A. Shaw, vice president of the Property Owners' Improvement Corporation. It is a well known fact that the housing conditions for negroes in New York City is lamentable, particularly in Harlem.

Only 25 per cent of the negro families live in three and four room apartments, while 71 per cent live in five and six room apartments and 4 per cent in seven and eight room apartments. These negroes have an average income of about $791 per year, and pay $281, or 36 per cent of their income for rent. Of 133 apartments in the same character of houses occupied by German Jews in neighboring districts, 69 per cent are three and four room apartments and these tenants pay only $207 yearly for rent, from an average income much larger than that received by the negroes. In 62 per cent of the apartments occupied by negroes lodgers are found, and constitute 32 per cent of the total negro population.

These lodgers are taken into homes because of the necessity to pay the high rents. There is a lodging population in the Harlem district alone of 16,000 persons, while the increase in the negro population in New York City is about 3,000 persons per year. In an investigation conducted by the National League on Urban Conditions among negroes in an area of about twenty-three blocks, between 142nd and 131st streets, there were found to be 726 apartments, and 443 private houses occupied by negroes, with but 2 per cent of the total number of residents in the district of white extraction. When these houses were opened to colored people the rents increased per month from $1 to $5 per apartment. It is estimated that the total number of negroes living in Harlem is about 50,000. As has been cited above, they are already paying rents which are exorbitant, compared with their limited incomes and cannot pay a still higher rent that would be expected of them if better services were to be given in these houses. The fact that the houses occupied by colored people return good revenues is shown by the return of the average assessed valuation in that district of 7 per cent net. The following example is cited by the National League as indicating the increase in rent that occurs when white people are succeeded by colored people. Twin houses in Harlem were owned by a single landlord and absolutely filled with white people. They were rented at from $16 to $19 per month; a library was built next to one of the houses and so darkened the apartments of the house that it was difficult to keep it filled with tenants, even after reducing the rents to from $14 to $17 a month. The owner decided to rent to colored tenants and it is now filled with colored families paying from $20 to $24 a month, and there is a long waiting list. Lodgers themselves in this district are required to pay as high as $6 a week for a room. It is this question of lodgers which seriously endangers the morals of family life throughout districts occupied by colored families. The unreasonable percentage of family income paid for rent makes many a housekeeper accept dangerous risks. Combined with this feature is that of congestion of population. Although there is no such overcrowding in Harlem as is found on the lower East Side, where laborers seek the cheapest lodging without regard for comfort, nevertheless there are some bad cases of congestion in negro tenements. One case of overcrowding was found where eighteen West Indians were living in six rooms, three married couples, nine children, a grandmother, one lodger and a relative. There are many instances where room rent is so high that the rooms are rented on twelve hour shifts. During the day they are occupied by those working at night and vice versa.

The effect on the general family life and education of colored people is apparent. The estimated child population alone is about 12,000, with almost 6,000 colored children of school age. This condition of affairs is due to the fact that the negro attempts to maintain a higher standard of living than his economic opportunities warrant. He has a natural desire to imitate the private life of his employer, who frequently is a wealthy and prosperous person. This results in paying high rent for accommodations which he feels he should have. However, there has been considerable municipal indifference to the needs of sections largely populated by negroes, for oftentimes they are not accorded the police protection for city supervision which is requisite for their betterment and welfare. Thus the good and bad elements in the negro population are mixed in tenements, while the lodger evil, the size of the apartments and the high rents which tenants are obliged to pay and the absence of considerable accommodations, have been the principal reasons for the desire on the part of the associations named above to construct tenements for colored people as well as dormitories which will be under the supervision of the City and Suburban Homes Company. It is believed that such building would have a far-reaching effect upon the welfare of the colored people.

FOR COLORED CHILDREN

Playground Is Wanted on Walnut Hills—Park Board Meeting.

At the meeting of the Board of Park Commissioners, Councilmen C. E. Martin and Martin Daly headed a delegation of colored citizens consisting of F. M. Russell, Principal of the Douglas School; H. M. Higgins and others, asking for the establishment of a playground for colored children contiguous to the Douglas School. The matter was taken under consideration.

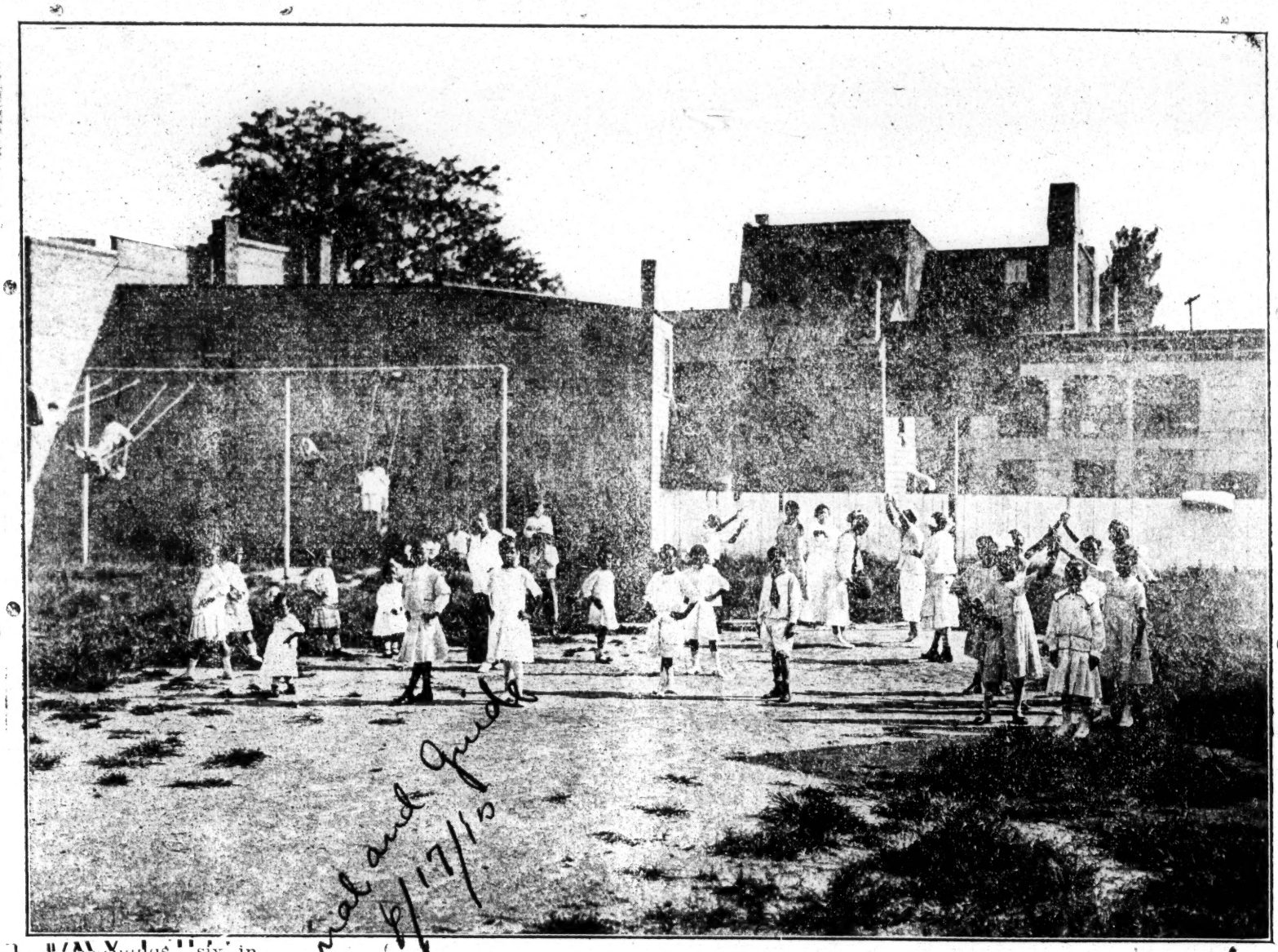
The Commissioners were much gratified to receive from Chas. E. Roth, Treasurer, a check amounting to $840 41, the net proceeds of the recent poverty dance given at the Armory for the unemployed of the city. The board sent a letter of thanks and appreciation to Mr. Chas. E. Roth, Mr. Edw. Busse and others for their untiring efforts in promoting this worthy cause.

The letter of Louis Kuertz, Game Warden, urging the propagation and protection of wild and game birds in the city parks was presented. The board stated they are thoroughly in accord with Mr. Kuertz and are arranging to secure a supply of Hungarian pheasants and other game birds to put in the larger parks.

RAISING MONEY FOR DAY NURSERY

Philadelphia, May 28.—Leading colored women of the city have been conducting a campaign to raise $12,000 for the establishment of a day nursery for poor colored children. More than 1,000 women have been engaged in the collection and last Saturday $4,000 was collected.

NORFOLK COLORED PLAY GROUNDS AND DIRECTORS



The Norfolk Playgrounds, six in number, including two for colored children, have opened for the summer under the general supervision of Mrs. Helen Cowles Whitehead. The Colored playgrounds are located at the J. H. Smythe School on Queen Street, and at the Lott Carey School on Princess Anne Avenue. The colored directors are Miss Bessie Burke, Miss Eliza Coppage and Mr. H. A. Robinson.

The grounds are equipped with apparatus for gymnastic games, industrial work, kindergarten games, story telling and folk dancing. There are swings, toboggans, sand boxes, basket ball, etc.

The aim of the playgrounds is well stated in the closing paragraph of Mrs. Whitehead's annual report: "We look forward eagerly to the time when Norfolk will become convinced that her system of recreation is the safeguard against increased immorality and the greatest counter-irritant in the treatment of the present vice situation. Then and only then can we reach the height of recreation ideals that other cities have attained and provide for our growing population such comprehensive and wholesome recreation, winter and summer, as will satisfy the body, mind and soul in their unemployed and rightful play hours."

The attendance last year was not up to the capacity of the grounds, and it is the hope of the Playground Commission that the colored people will take more interest in the Playgrounds and allow their children to attend regularly. The maintenance of these very important recreation centers depend upon the attendance this summer. If the colored people do not show a more active interest the grounds will be closed.

PROF. H A. ROBINSON
Princess Anne Avenue.

MISS ELIZA COPPAGE
Queen Street.

MISS BESSIE BURKE
Queen Street.

Susie Naben, Rose Lymus, Essie Terry, Eva Brown, Pattie Matthews, Mary Daily, Irene Riddick, Bertha Flannigan, Mildred Felton, Amanda Williams, Vandelia Jones, Susie Williams and Annie Hart. Prof. H. A. Robinson, Principal.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1915

Journal and Guide 6/17/15

NEGRO PROTECTIVE BODY ORGANIZED AT SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

Judge Feildson Speaks—Makes Earnest Plea For Better Social Conditions.

"With fifty-two charter members present, the permanent organization of the Negro Protective Association of Chatham county was perfected yesterday afternoon at St. Paul's Colored Methodist Church on West Broad street.

The following officers were elected: President, Rev. J. A. Martin; Vice-President, J. W. Hubert; Secretary, H. Pearson and treasurer, St. Louis Conder. The following executive board was appointed: E. W. Sherman, W. S. Scott, R. R. Wright, W. B. Thompson, J. L. Taylor, Rev. E. B. Davis, S. A. Grant and B. W. S. Daniels.

"Following the election of officers Judge Charles N. Feldson of the Children's Court delivered an address appealing to the colored people for active social effort. He referred to Booker Washington as a wise leader and said: If he taught anything he taught the beauty and value of being serviceable and useful and self-sustaining. He held that lasting good or true betterment or a steady growth to higher things cannot be presented to you as a gift, but must be fought and struggled, for and comes from within as the product of self-help and self-preparation or as the working out of inner processes of zeal and devotion.

"If you wish truly to rise to the heights of his great argument you must not confine your thoughts to material things, but you must look further and see in your attitude toward the forlorn and broken members of your race an opportunity to extend Washington's gospel of independence. If there be among you evils to be corrected or wrongs to be righted, that is also a task for your hands, a service that awaits performance by you.

"If your children are being harmed by vicious surroundings, if poverty, ignorance and immorality are driving them out upon the streets, making thieves of your boys and worse of your girls, is it your part to accept this as a misfortune, to expect others to save you, to waite for the authorities to act, or should you not, rather, seek to help yourselves, to retrieve your losses, to stop this wastage of your most valuable possession?

"I say to you that nothing which you may do in a material way will avail if you fail to make this worldly success a means of bettering the lot of your children."

A meeting of the executive board will be held tonight to formulate plans for the work which the association is to carry out. —Exchange.

A NEW BUT EFFICIENT ORGANIZATION

It would appear that the Negro is already well organized but there is always room for an organization which seeks to serve rather than to create a medium to satisfy the ambition of some individual who would not otherwise be heard of. One of the most effective organizations of the race is that which is known as the Negro Organization Society of Virginia, which is in fact a federation of all the organizations in the State of Virginia among our people. It is a practical cementing together of our divided strength in the interest of "Better Homes, Better Schools, Better Health, Better Farms," the quotation is in fact the slogan of the Negro Organization Society.

The most interesting thing about this movement is that the high officials of fraternal and secret societies, presidents and chairmen of state-wide religious and educational movements, in fact all the men and women who are occupying executive positions whether large or small have been united in this organization under the superb leadership of Major R. R. Moton, of Hampton Institute.

Someone has said that "factions make fractions" and this has been literally true as it concerns the Negro. It was a master stroke of leadership that when Major Moton got together the educational, religious, civic, social, commercial, political, professional, labor fraternal and other forces of the race in Virginia and directed them in one common channel for a needy and essential purpose.

Every person who joins this organization is required to sign a Health Creed and Pledge and if this creed is carried out one can easily see that it will mean in every way better sanitary conditions and therefore better social and economic conditions all around among our people in the old state of Virginia.

THE NEGRO ORGANIZATION SOCIETY'S HEALTH CREED AND PLEDGE

I believe a sound healthy body is the most precious of all earthly possessions, the foundation of a strong mental life, the most important element in the making of moral character, the first essential to any worthy achievement, and the greatest factor in a life of happiness.

I believe that dirt and filth are the copartners of disease and death; cleanliness, an abundance of pure fresh air, a plenty of sunlight, and a proper disposal of the waste from the human body are the greatest safeguards to good health.

I believe the first duty of man is to provide such conditions at home, at school, and at church as will make possible good health.

I, therefore, pledge myself to build a sanitary outhouse at my own home or make the old one sanitary, so that flies and animals cannot get to the filth; to provide an adequate supply of pure fresh air, day and night, winter and summer; to keep clean my person, yard, stables, and outhouse; to white-wash or paint my dwelling house, barns and outhouse as often as necessary; to protect my water supply against contamination; and to do whatever I can to encourage good health in the entire community in which I live.

Major R. R. Moton had the hearty cooperation of President John M. Gandy of Petersburg Normal School, the Rev. A. A. Graham of Phoebus, Virginia, and other efficient, self-effacing colored leaders in getting colored people of the different denominations, different fraternal orders, and different points of vew to unite as one man to secure the fundamental things of life—education, health, improve life on the farm, and best of all, attractive home-life.

The recent successful Clean-Up Campaign conducted throughout Virginia by the Negro Organization Society and the active cooperation of the State Board of Health, State Department of Education and the Anti-Tuberculosis Association of Virginia demonstrate clearly the value of getting at least fifty per cent of the Negro population—over 350,000 Negroes—to work for a common object in the spirit of racial sympathy and goodwill.

Thousands of loads of trash were removed from Negro communities, houses were painted, and whitewashed, backyards were cleared, the front yards were planted with flowers and shrubs, outhouses were thoroughly overhauled, kitchens were thoroughly scoured, school children were instructed in sanitation, parents met in the public schools to learn how to have better homes. This work represents the fruits of cooperation developed by the Negro Organization Society.

RICHMOND NEGRO WELFARE LEAGUE.

The Richmond Negro Welfare League which was formed last November following the visit to the city of Mr. Eugene Kinckle Jones, Associate Director of the National League on Urban Conditions among Negroes and a native of this city, will hold a public Mass-meeting at Third Street A. M. E. Church, on the evening of Monday, February 15th, at 8 P. M. Mr. Jones is coming from New York especially to deliver the address of the evening on the "Civic Needs in Negro Communities."

Mr. Jones has for a number of years been engaged in welfare work among Negroes in cities throughout the South and he will come prepared to present many facts which will be of service to the Negroes of this city in working out their own problems.

Social Condition, Improvement of -1915

City's Negro Population to Have Model Tenements

Series of Conferences Between Prominent Taxpayers and Welfare Organizations Result in Appointment of Committee to Better Existing Conditions and Reduce Rents.

In order to provide proper housing conditions for negroes in New York city a series of conferences have been held between representatives of the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests, the City and Suburban Homes Company, the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes and the Property Owners' Improvement Corporation. As a result the following committee has been appointed to proceed with a scheme to construct model tenements and hotels in those sections occupied by negroes. The members of the committee are Cyrus C. Miller, Allan Robinson, L. Hollingsworth Wood and Frank A. Shaw.

A statement issued yesterday by the Council says:—

"Only twenty-five per cent of the negro families live in three and four room apartments, while seventy-one per cent live in five and six room, and four per cent in seven and eight room apartments. These negroes have an average income of $791 yearly, and pay $281, or thirty-six per cent, of their income for rent.

"Of 133 apartments in the same character of houses occupied by white people in neighboring districts sixty-nine per cent are three and four room apartments, and these tenants pay only $207 yearly for renf, from an average income much larger than received by negroes.

"In sixty-two per cent of the apartments occupied by negroes lodgers constitute thirty-two per cent of the total negro population. There is a lodging population in Harlem alone of sixteen thousand persons, while the increase in negro population in New York city is about three thousand yearly.

"In an investigation by the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes in an area of about twenty-three blocks, between 142d and 131st streets there were found to be 726 apartments and 443 private houses occupied by negroes, with but two per cent of the total number of residents in the district of white extraction. When these houses were opened to negroes the rents increased monthly from $1 to $5 an apartment. It is estimated that the total number of negroes in Harlem is about fifty thousand.

"The fact that the houses occupied by negroes bring in revenues is shown by the return on the average assessed valuation in that district of seven per cent net. Negro lodgers in this district pay as high as $6 weekly for rooms.

"Although there is no such overcrowding in Harlem as is found on the lower east side, nevertheless there are some bad cases of congestion in negro tenements. One case of overcrowding was found where eighteen West Indians, comprising three married couples, nine children, a grandmother, one lodger and a relative, were living in six rooms.

"There are many instances where rooms are rented on twelve hour shifts to offset the high rents. The effect on the general family life and education of the negro is apparent.

"Thus the good and bad elements in the negro population are mixed in tenements, while the lodger evil, the size of apartments, the high rents which tenants must pay and the absence of considerable accommodations have been the principal reasons for the desire on the part of the associations named to construct tenements for negroes, as also dormitories, which will be under the supervision of the City and Suburban Homes Company.

"The demand for apartments at present is exceptionally great, so that those apartments which will be erected will afford excellent opportunities for investment. It is suggested also that possibly a Mills Hotel could be profitably erected in Harlem for negroes, who to-day pay $4 a week for accommodations they could obtain in such a hotel for $1.75.

"One phase of the subject presented by the negroes themselves has been the establishment of a negro bank in Harlem, with a Board of Directors, composed of negroes and whites. In this institution a large part of the money deposited by negroes could be placed and put at the disposal of mortgagors. This movement would necessarily invite competition, and banks and financial institutions would see the advantages in investing in property owned or rented by negroes.

"From the experience of companies which invest in model tenements for negroes it would seem that the success of the movement will be assured. If buildings such as the Phipps tenements, in West Sixty-fourth street, constructed by the City and Suburban Homes Company, could be erected at a similar cost of $236,000, on land costing $5,000 a lot, the following accommodations could be given:—Four rooms, with bath, at $6 a week; three rooms, with bath, at $5 a week; three rooms, without bath, at $4.05 a week; two rooms, with bath, at $3.60 a week; two rooms, without bath, at $3 a week.

"Upon this rental basis there would be a return of practically six per cent on the total investment. In fact, it may be stated that the reports of the City and Suburban Homes Company show that the tenements of the Tuskegee and Hampton estates, now occupied by negroes, are paying a very good return upon the investment, and there has been no loss since 1911 from irrecoverable arrears, with less than one-half of one per cent loss in rentals from vacancies."

DAYTON, OHIO.
News
JUL 14 1915

COLORED PLAYGROUND

Opened With Big Crowd and a Program of Much Interest.

Fully 1000 colored people listened to Dr. D. F. Garland and Social Worker E. T. Banks at the opening of the colored playground at Mound street and the Pennsylvania railroad Tuesday night.

This completed the opening program which was interrupted by rain last Wednesday. There was an evident feeling of deep appreciation on every hand, and marked attention was given to every word uttered by the speakers.

Dr. Garland complimented the colored people for their enterprise in furnishing their own playground and suggested that such pride is the foundation of all civic accomplishments.

E. T. Banks spoke on social uplift through the medium of play and dwelt at some length on the relation and duty of his people to all civic enterprises.

Fort Worth
STAR Telegram
JUL 16 1915

WILL VISIT SITE FOR PROPOSED NEGRO PARK

Inspection Awaits Return of Vice Chairman Pemberton. $13,000 Wanted.

Members of the park board will visit in automobiles as soon as Vice Chairman Pemberton returns to the city, the twenty-acre tract lying between East Tenth and East Thirteenth streets on the Trinity river, offered for $13,000 to the board Thursday afternoon as a negro park.

This tract was offered by Gilliland & Harwood. Other possible sites may be inspected on the same tour, although the board has not determined yet to establish a municipal park for negroes within the near future. The board favors such a park, but may be hindered by financial shortage from an immediate purchase.

Pemberton is one of the strongest advocates of a municipal park for negroes and other members favor it. There is none at present.

CLUBHOUSE FOR COLORED BOYS

To Be Opened by St. John's Church Next Friday Evening.

St. John's clubhouse for colored boys, the first institution of its kind to be established in New England, will begin work Friday evening, when the house at Hancock and Quincy Streets will be thrown open to the boys' clubs of the church and to the colored boys of the community. As an experiment the church has simply leased this house adjoining its church and parish house, but if the plan proves popular a special house will be bought or erected.

The church already has two clubs which will use the house and it is expected that when its opportunities become known there will be a large increase in membership. Under the leadership of the pastor, Rev. William N. DeBerry, the church always has been a pioneer in enterprises which build up the colored people and make their living and working conditions better, and this new move is but another step in the campaign.

The house contains seven rooms, but only the four on the ground floor will be utilized for club purposes. The upper rooms will be for the leaders of the club work, W. H. Kindle and William Moton of the Y. M. C. A. College. Both young men are well fitted for this type of work and promoters of the plan are well pleased at being able to secure them for leaders. After the plans are thoroughly organized the clubhouse will be open reasonable hours every day in the week. The rooms will be fitted up for games and reading, but there will be no opportunity for gymnastic work there.

The club for boys has about 20 members, but they have not had the opportunity to develop to the limit because of the lack of attractive meeting places. The young men's club has about 40 members and several evenings each week will be reserved for the club and for other young men who care to come in. St. John's Church does not believe in having valuable property standing idle and there will be few times when the new clubhouse will not be in use.

NEW YORK EVENING POST
July 1915

FOR THE NEGRO FRESH AIR FUND.

Committee Asks for Money to Provide Outings for Poor Families.

The Negro Fresh Air Committee has appealed for $1,250 to complete its $2,000 house fund and for $1,000 to provide outings for mothers and children. The appeal says:

"We need a house open all the year round for colored children as a preventorium and convalescent home, and as a vacation house for girls in summer. This is our tenth year of work and we know the needs of our colored neighbors. No one else is even trying to meet these needs.

"We coöperate with all the fresh air and colored organizations of the city, and yet have had to leave at home twice as many needy children and mothers as all the agencies combined could provide outings for. Five dollars will give a child a fortnight in the country. Six dollars will give a mother and baby one week's rest."

Checks should be made payable to the Negro Fresh Air Committee, 131 East 66th Street. The chairman is the Rev. Wm. N. Hubbell; secretary-treasurer, Miss H. T. Emerson.

SHOW OPTIMISM ABOUT NEGROES.

City Officials and Welfare Workers Discuss Problems in the Schools.

Speakers at the conference on colored school children, which was held under the auspices of the Public Education Association in the Russell Sage Foundation Building late yesterday afternoon, all showed an optimistic attitude towards negro problems in this city.

Eugene K. Jones, associate director of the National League on Urban Conditions among Negroes, and Mrs. Helene Ingram, of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, both emphasized the fact that the negroes were "not a pauper nor a begging people," and that they did not ask for relief until their condition was such as to make it necessary. Mr. Jones said further that if better economic opportunities could be opened up for colored wage-earners, the problems arising from malnutrition, the lodger evil, and bad conditions in the homes, would soon disappear.

Other speakers were Dr. Bolduan, of the Department of Health; Miss Florence M. Marshall, principal of the Manhattan Trade School for Girls; and Jacob Theobald, principal of Public School 89, in Harlem, which has the largest number of colored pupils of any public school in the city. Miss Eleanor Hope Johnson presided.

The speakers based their discussion largely on a report on colored school children in New York, written by Miss Frances Blascoer, special investigator

for the Public Education Association. The report was criticised as containing some misstatements of facts and as showing in some instances inability on the part of the investigator to understand the aims and purposes of the organizations, city and private, working among negroes.

Brooklyn Eagle

August 1915

COLORED CHILDREN HAVE A PLAYGROUND

Conducted by Lincoln Settlement at Its Headquarters on Fleet Street.

NEIGHBORHOOD IS IMPROVED.

Kindergarten for Little Folk and Manual Training for the Older Children All Year Round.

The problem of securing playgrounds in Brooklyn for the colored child is just as vital a one as that of maintaining playgrounds for the white child. The Lincoln Settlement, which has its headquarters at 105 Fleet place, has realized this and has provided a recreation center for colored children who live in the vicinity of the settlement, which is in an old part of Brooklyn.

Since the organization of the Lincoln Settlement, in 1908, the conditions in the neighborhood have undergone a remarkable change. Improvementts have been made in the streets and the rougher element of the residents have moved away. It s a poor neighborhood, but since the opening of the doors of the Lincoln Settlement the worst cases of poverty have been investigated and the child victims have received proper care.

COLORED UNITED CHARITIES WILL SERVE FREE SOUP

The Journal

The Colored United Charities under the direction of Rev. F. W. Williams, president, have made arrangements to serve free soup to the poor people of the city every day at 3 three oclock p. m.. The soup is free to all who come.

TWO HARLEM PLAYGROUNDS

The Evening Post

New York News Bureau Successful in Its Efforts to Get Play Centers for Children.

News 4/8/15

The New York News announces to its vast number of readers and friends that through the efforts of Guilford M. Crawford, Charity Bureau Director, Park Commissioner Cabot Ward will create at least two children's playgrounds in Harlem this coming summer.

Commissioner Ward, in his recent communication to Mr. Crawford, stated that these playgrounds will be sufficiently supplied with fixtures and paraphernalia and that everything will be done by his department to insure the safety and protection of all seeking the pleasure and comfort of these play centers.

Mr. Crawford is now working on another movement, that to secure the services of colored attendants and musicians for those recreation centers in or around colored territories.

NEW ORLEANS, PICAYUNE

MAR 10 1915

NEGRO PLAYGROUND TO BE OPEN IN JULY

Steps Also Taken for Equipment of Lot in Harmony Street, Near Constance

Steps were taken at the meeting of the Playgrounds Commission Tuesday to open the Harmony playground. This ground is in Harmony street, between Constance and Laurel, but the opening for recreation purposes has been delayed a long while because of insufficient funds to pay the cost of putting it in condition and installing apparatus. It was found that the Mothers' Club of the Sophie Hart Kindergarten has $180, which it can turn over to the fund. The Playgrounds Commission appropriated $100 out of its meager funds, and an effort will be made to raise the remainder of the $500 required by small entertainments in the neighborhood. The lot is 55x120 feet.

It was reported to the commission that the work on the Lafon playgrounds is progressing, and that it probably will opened by July. This will be the first playground in the city for negro children. The negroes have raised a fund, and the city has filled the square, which is between Magnolia, Robertson, Sixth and Seventh streets, and after the filling settles, which will require about ninety days, the curbs and walks will be laid.

Manager Bendetoo reported that he had received from Mrs. Lucien Lyons $300, the pro rata for the playgrounds from the proceeds of the Charity Ball given some weeks ago.

An attendance of 19,953 children on the playgrounds in February was reported.

At the meeting were Mrs. A. J. Stallings. Mrs. Roydan Douglas, Miss Eleanor McMain, P. J. Grennan and Manager Bendetto.

LOUISVILLE, KY
COURIER JOURNAL
FEB 14 1915

Five Thousand Invitations Sent Out For Colored "Cotton Ball"

Charity Hospital Board Asks for Co-Operation of the Colored Citizens.

WITH bright prospects of success, a "Cotton Ball" for colored people will be given at the First Regiment armory, Sixth and Walnut streets, Tuesday night for the benefit of the Frances Ellen Harper Home, an institution where colored girls are taught the domestic sciences and from which they go to accept positions in Louisville homes.

Dancing will be restricted to colored people, but the ball will be under the patronage of the advisory board of the home, composed of prominent Louisville women. To afford white people an opportunity of witnessing the many special dance numbers, which will include specialties founded upon the latest dances, a section of the balcony will be reserved for spectators.

More than 5,000 invitations to the ball have been issued to colored citizens and a large attendance has been assured. Colored couples will pay 25 cents for admission and an additional 25 cents if they desire to dance. Spectators will be given reserved seats for 25 cents.

The armory will be decorated with flags and bunting and a platform for the First Regiment band will be erected in the center of the spacious floor. The grand march will begin promptly at 9 o'clock and will be led by two leading colored workers, and after the march they will preside as floor managers.

Members of the advisory board of the Frances Ellen Harper Home are: Mesdames Charles E. Woodcock, James B. Speed, R. A. Robinson, Thomas P. Taylor, Sr., Douglas Morton, Charles P. Weaver, B. M. Creel, Aubrey Cossar and E. Y. Johnson.

The advisory board expects the receipts from the ball to be ample for the purchase of a home, with equipment adequate for the proper training of colored girls. Colored girls who come to Louisville are received at the home and given employment in the laundry. While they thus support themselves, they are taught cooking and other useful work. The home conducts an employment agency, and sends its graduates direct from the institution to paying jobs.

NEW ORLEANS, PICAYUNE

AUG 1 1915

SAYS NEGROES OUGHT TO AID OWN RACE

The Board of Administrators of the Charity Hospital Monday night took definite steps towards getting the co-operation of the negroes of the state in the care of the patients of their race coming to this institution.

On July 26, last, the board addressed T. Madison Vance, making known to him the general shortage of funds, the overcrowded conditions of the wards, especially of those occupied by the colored patients, and asking him to take the initiative in interesting the negro citizens in the building of additional women's and children's wards, and in raising funds for the erection of a tubercular ward for colored patients. Mr Hayne volunteered to assume persona responsibility for the proper care and expenditure of all such funds received To this letter Vance replied, on June 28 in appreciation of the attitude of the board, agreeing with the board's plan for co-operation, and promising to take the matter up very shortly with his friends, to the end that something definite be accomplished at an early date.

At Monday night's meeting the Board of Administrators drafted a resolution as follows:

"Whereas, the committee has received from T. Madison Vance an offer of the co-operation of the colored race of Louisiana in bettering the conditions of the colored patients in the Charity Hospital, and,

"Whereas, such co-operation we feel will bring highly beneficial results; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That this Board views such offer of co-operation with great gratification, and instructs Dr. Wilkins to confer further with Mr. Vance, with the view to formulating a plan whereby such action can be brought about."

The Board some time ago received pledged from citizens of New Orleans to the amount of $11,500. With $8600 of this it let a contract for the erection of the Breaux tubercular building, which now stands nearly completed. In addition to the Breaux building, and out of this same fund, the board is arranging now for the building of the first of several small sleeping quarter buildings.

The request of the board for more money with which to carry out its plan for improvements, as well as its regular work, is justified in the light of its current report, which shows an increase in admissions of 101 in July, 1915 over July 1914, and a similar increase of 3118 out door consultations in July, 1915, over the same month of 1914.

Present at the meeting were: Orlof Lake, Arsene Perrilliat, Charles A. Farwell, William E. Stauffer, Dr. C. D Wilkins, superintendent, and Fred W Matthews, secretary.

NEW ORLEANS, PICAYUNE

24 January 1915

BEAUTIFYING NEGRO HOMES

Prizes Offered for Prettiest Yards and Gardens

The larger movement of the Civic Improvement Association was launched y an enthusiastic crowd at Straight niversity Chapel Friday night. Strong ddresses were delivered by President H. M. Stevens, Rev. A. Lawless, Jr., E. H. Phillips, Rev. H. H. Dunn and Lawyear J. Madison Vance.

The object of the movement was stated by Professor M. L. Vohland. Neighborhood clubs will be organized in colored communities throughout the city, and each club will be under the direction of a local board or committee. Prizes will be offered to individuals and banners will be given to clubs that have the best kept yards or best cultivated gardens. The Beecher Sunday School Scout Club was present to enter the prize contest. The young men and women of the University have planned to cultivate plots on the school campus. The Straight University Jubilee Club furnished the music for the occasion.

COLORED CITY BEAUTIFUL LEAGUE HAS BEEN ACTIVE

Over 100 Gardens Have Been Made by Members of Organization This Spring.

Over 100 gardens have been made by members of the colored City Beautiful league since the league's organization, several weeks ago. A record is reported to be kept of all gardens established. Seeds are furnished by the City Beautiful league. A demonstration garden has been laid out at the corner of Clinton and Crooked streets; this was formerly the dumping ground for a great deal of debris. The cleaning up of alleys is being made a special work of the colored City Beautiful league. Playgrounds are also being provided; benches for the playgrounds have been transferred to the playgrounds from Luttrell park with the permission of the City Beautiful league.

Mrs. G. W. Dade, Sr., is president of the colored City Beautiful league. Ward chairmen are: Mrs. Lizzie Seymour, ninth; Mrs. Maggie Scott, south seventh; Mrs. Fannie Smith, north seventh; Mrs. Lulu Fugette, third; Mrs. Amanda Franklin, fourth; Mrs. Elizabeth Kent, eighth.

Social Conditions, Improvement of — 1915

THE GOOD WORK OF THE NEGRO ORGANIZATION SOCIETY.

The Journal and Guide
2-3-15

No more needed work of uplift among the Negro people of Virginia, and of the other States of the Southern group, has been or is being done than that of the Negro Organization Society, organized August 1, 1912, with Major Robert R. Moton as the inspiration and the moving spirit. We have said so much many times in The Journal and Guide, since the beginning of the work of the Society, but we feel that we cannot repeat what we have said too frequently of so meritorious a work.

The present officers of the Society are: Robert R. Moton, honorary president; Allen Washington, president; John M. Gandy, executive secretary; E. A. Long, secretary; W. T. B. Williams, treasurer; A. A. Graham, chairman of Executive Committee; T. C. Erwin and T. C. Walker, field agents. We deem it of general interest to state the purposes of the Society, as follows:

1. To build better school houses, lengthen terms, create and promote a general interest in education and co-operation between school and community.
2. To improve the health of the people by enlightening the public on the causes and prevention of diseases; and by seeking to establish better health conditions at home and at all public meeting places.
3. To secure co-operation among farmers in buying and selling products; enliven their conscience to the necessity of better methods in farming; and to encourage land buying.
4. To wage an unceasing campaign for better homes and better morals; and thus to develop a higher type of citizenship.

When the condition and needs of the race are properly considered these purposes of the Society necessarily appear to be of the most vital moment, and that Dr. Moton and his associates, who gave them form and substance, must always be highly esteemed and appreciated by those whom they intended to benefit. It is not too much to say that, at this time, Field Agent T. C. Erwin, is the man in the Society who is "doing things." He is a sort of "human dynamo" in action, and his associates appreciate his good works. Now, what has the Society accomplished during its five years of existence? A leaflet tells us and we summarize its conclusions, as follows:

1. Vigorous campaign for school improvement and for disease prevention, resulting in many new school buildings, with proper sanitary appointments, being built, and the creation of better school conditions.
2. School Improvement Leagues have been assisted in erecting new standard school buildings in communities where such assistance was needed; and many new Leagues have been organized, and others that had grown inactive have been revived in their interest.
3. In the effort to educate the people in the vital matter of disease prevention, 150,000 Health Bulletins have been placed in the hands of the people; more than 3,500 persons have signed the Health Creed Pledge and the State Health Department send the Health Bulletins to them as they are published.
4. The four annual Clean-Up-Movements have induced more than 400,000 Negroes to make their homes and surrounding premises sanitary. The State Health Department published a Health Bulletin adapted especially to Clean-Up Week, and during the four campaigns distributed 115,000 copies.
5. The Society's agents have made many educational and health campaigns in various parts of the State, and special campaigns for general social uplift have been made by the president, secretary and other officers through the four sections of the State.
6. Several Farmers' Conferences have been organized and addressed and special effort is being made to encourage co-operation among Negro farmers.
7. The Society is working with the Virginia Anti-Tuberculosis Association for the founding of a tuberculosis sanatorium for Negroes in Virginia, a Tag Day yielding $2,000 for this purpose; and the placing of destitute and delinquent children in good homes is being undertaken in connection with the State Board of Charities and Corrections. Wherever white people have shown a disposition to help on the work of the Society it has been much appreciated and gladly accepted.

The Journal and Guide submits that the Society's accomplishments are commensurate with the splendid purpose with which it began work five years ago. It has been of inestimable value to the Negroes of Virginia, and, necessarily, in relative degree, to the white people of the State.

We are so far enthused over the good work of the Negro Organization Society as to devoutly wish that the Negroes of every State of the South might have a Society of their own just like it.

COLORED WORKERS FOR CHARITY

Organized Effort For The Betterment of Conditions Among Colored Populatioh Of Baltimore

One of the very few opportunities for both races to work together for the improvement of our city has been furnished by the organization of the District Board of Colored Workers of the Western District of the Federated Charities.

Fifteen years ago, the work of the Federated Charities was not so well nor so favorably known among the colored people of this city as it is now. Then the worker for the Charity Association was looked upon with distrust and, among the poorer Negroes, with perhaps suspicion. Even the more progressive doubted the sincerity of the interest which the organization professed, and vague rumors were current that an unfair distribution of the funds was made so that few if any Negroes in distress were helped.

In the midst of this unfortunate state of affairs, a group of men and women, including Dr. Thomas S. Hawkins, Dr. J. H. N. Waring, Bishop Hurst and other public-spirited citizens, with the cooperation of Dr. J.W. Magruder, General Secretary of the Federated Charities, set about the task of organizing a group of colored workers to assist as volunteers in establishing a better understanding between the Negroes of Baltimore and the Charity Organization.

For fifteen years, this group, changing in the persons composing it, but constant to the aim which inspired it, has quietly, faithfully given such help as it could, and has spread their belief, based on intimate relations with the District Charity Officers in thickly settled colored neighborhoods, that the Federated Charities Association deserves the confidence and cooperation of everyone in the community. That the work of this colored board has extended beyond the general nature indicated above, may be shown by two movements that can be traced to the activities of this body:— The Social Service Classes of 1914-15 for Colored Volunteer Workers, now entering, under Mrs. Eugene R. Smith, upon its third year of successful study of scientific treatment of social disorders; and the Social Survey Committee which has for three years been striving for the betterment of conditions within the neighborhood included between Pennsylvania and Druid Hill Avenues and Hoffman and Biddle Streets. The work of this committee begins to promise success, as the city authorities are now carefully studying the situation to see what can best be done.

Another important accomplishment has been the aid given in the organizing of another Board of Colored Workers to render similar assistance in East Baltimore.

But the Colored Board is not looking backward at what it has done, so much as it is looking forward at its plans for the future. This year, it hopes to enlist a much larger number of workers than ever before. The board will not be content until it has placed at least one colored friendly visitor in touch with each family that applies to the Federated Charities for help. The board is appealing especially to the colored teachers for their membership because of the large number of cases of truancy and retardation that are connected with these cases of distress.

Through the columns of the Afro-American, from time to time during this winter, it is planned to keep the people of the city in touch with the work and meantime issues a hearty invitation to all to visit its meetings on the first and third Thursdays at 4 p. m. at 1220 McCulloh street.

NEW YORK EVENING POST

25 September 1915

WILL OFFER NEW LIFE TO WASHINGTON NEGROES

ELLEN WILSON MEMORIAL HOMES SOON TO BE BUILT.

Plan to Which Wife of President Gave Interest and Energy Up to the Time of Her Death to Be Carried Out in Pursuance of Act of Congress — Remodelled "Alleys" Will Be Healthy and Attractive.

[Special Correspondence of The Evening Post.]

WASHINGTON, September 24.—The Ellen Wilson Memorial Homes, intended to perpetuate the humanitarian work which Mrs. Wilson did during her all too brief life in the White House, and to serve as a model for all cities in the land which may undertake to provide clean and healthy homes for their poor, will take tangible form in brick and mortar before many more months have passed. Congress passed an act of incorporation last March, and the incorporators have elected directors who will manage the business affairs in conjunction with the women's department of the National Civic Federation. An advisory board has also been chosen, while tentative plans have been prepared by Schenck & Mead, architects, of New York, and approved by President Wilson.

It will be recalled that just before Mrs. Wilson's death Congress passed an act at her request intended to ameliorate conditions in the so-called "alleys" of the national capital, in which approximately 12,000 of its inhabitants lived in surroundings of great wretchedness. Mrs. Wilson understood the alley situation in Washington through personal observation and investigation. She had resolved to give the best that was in her for the permanent eradication from Washington of this blot upon its name. Her feeling was primarily for those who were too poor to better their homes and surroundings.

The result of her resolution, which she was prevented from carrying to fruition only by her untimely death, has been an organized effort to put it into effect in her memory. The outcome has been a plan for the erection of 130 little houses, capable of holding 250 negro families, with an estimated capacity of 1,000 people. The cost of the memorial will be about $350,000, including the

ground.

CO-OPERATIVE HOMES AND STORES.

As planned, the memorial will consist of two, three, four, five, and six-room flats, renting for from $7.50 each a month to $17.50, and of a number of small stores, operated on a coöperative basis, which will supply the necessaries of life. It is estimated that these flats and stores will produce an annual net rental of approximately $29,000 a year, or 9½ per cent. of the investment. It is assumed that a two-room flat will comfortably house a man and his wife and a small child, while a five-room flat is expected to take care of a mixed family of five or six, or even more, members. The shops will include a drug-store, market, grocery, shoemaker, and such others for which there may be reasonable demand.

The memorial homes are intended to cover a city block, with a minor street, heretofore called an alley, running through the centre. In the middle of the block, facing each other on opposite sides of the minor street, will be a small library building and a playground and wading pool for the little children. There will also be an administration building, including a laundry with facilities for thirty-two women to do washing and ironing at three cents an hour, which will cover all expenses; a superintendent's office, a small emergency hospital, a nurse's suite, a large amusement hall, two small club rooms, and a small suite for the settlement worker. A kitchen in which meals can be prepared for the amusement hall, cooking classes held, and cooking done for the hospital, is also contemplated, as well as a day nursery where small children can be left when their mothers are out for the day or at work in the laundry.

DO AWAY WITH SQUALID LIVING.

As drawn, the plans absolutey do away with the narrow light-courts, the dark vent-shafts and skylights so common to the tenement houses, and there will be no bathrooms on exterior staircases. Each bathroom will have a shower, lavatory and watercloset; and in all dwellings of more than two rooms these bathrooms will open into the hall with no connection with any other room. The yards will be wire-fenced back to the alleys, which will be used for delivery and garbage removal purposes only, thus facilitating police control and supervision of the entire group. A trained social worker and renting agent will be in charge of the entire block. The nurse will have charge of the hospital and day nursery.

The plans for the various kinds of homes are as follows:

Five-room house—First floor, living room, 10 feet by 11 feet six inches; kitchen, 8 feet six inches by 13 feet; back porch, 5 by 7 feet; second floor, 9 by 13 feet bedroom, 7 by 10 feet; bathroom; third floor, bedroom 8 by 13 feet.

Four-room flat—Living room, 13 feet 8 inches by 12 feet 4 inches; bedroom, 10 feet 6 inches by 8 feet 4 inches; bathroom; kitchen 10 feet by 11 feet six inches; bedroom 7 by 10 feet; back porch 5 by 7 feet.

Three-room flat—Living room, 10 feet 4 inches by 11 feet 8 inches; bedroom, 8 feet 6 inches by 10 feet 4 inches; bathroom; kitchen, 9 feet 6 inches by 10 feet; back porch, 5 by 6 feet.

Two-room flat—Bedroom, 10 feet 4 inches by 11 feet 8 inches; bathroom; kitchen, 10 feet 4 inches by 10 feet 8 inches; back porch, 6 by 7 feet.

As planned, the Memorial Homes will contain 32 two-room flats downstairs and 32 upstairs, 36 three-room flats on both the first and second floors, 32 four-room flats downstairs and 28 upstairs, 20 five-room houses, one six-room flat upstairs, and one three-room and kitchenette flat over an alley, together with three stores.

"ALLEYS" HAVE BEEN VICE CENTRES.

When the conditions actually obtaining in Washington, for which these buildings are intended to be a substitute, are realized, the startling change in the living conditions of the persons affected will be better understood. Some of the so-called "alleys" in Washington have been little short of dens of vice, in which many innocent persons, unable to secure better quarters for one reason or another, have been compelled to live. Not only have many of the buildings in these "alleys" been condemned because of their unsafe or insanitary condition, but in some of them mixed congregations of persons have been found living together in a single room.

In other instances several families have been forced under one roof. The influence of these conditions, on the young in particular, has been to perpetuate, if not to increase, the evils which the Ellen Wilson Memorial Homes is intended to end altogether. Incidentally, the plan, if carried out to its logical conclusion, will remove from Washington one of its chief eye-sores.

The incorporators named by Congress in the act of incorporation passed last March include George Foster Peabody, Hugh C. Wallace, Arthur Jeffrey Parsons, Walter S. Ufford, Archibald Hopkins, Julia C. Lathrop, Grace V. Bicknell, and Charlotte Evans Hopkins. This body, in turn, chose the following directors, who will coöperate with the women's department of the Civic Federation in managing the business of the corporation.

Mrs. Wm. Cumming Story, Mrs. Joseph Lamar, Stanton C. Peele, Gen. W. C. Gorgas, Miss Julia C. Lathrop, Mrs. J. Nota McGill, Mrs. Hugh C. Wallace, Mrs. Richard Wainwright, Miss Clara Farrar-Smith, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Miss Anne Morgan, H. K. Willard, Mrs. Abram Simon, A. J. Parsons, and Mrs. Archibald Hopkins.

The Advisory Board consists of the following:

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. William Jennings Bryan, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin K. Lane, Mr. and Mrs. David F. Houston, Mr. and Mrs. Josephus Daniels, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Burleson, Mr. and Mrs. Lindley M. Garrison, Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Hamlin, Mr. and Mrs. Paul M. Warburg, Mr. W. P. C. Harding, Mr. Frederic A. Delano, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Taft, Mr. Franklin MacVeagh, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh C. Wallace, Mr. Geo. Foster Peabody, Mr. and Mrs. Henry White, Miss Julia C. Lathrop, Mrs. William C. Story, Miss Maude Wetmore, Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. House, Mr. and Mrs. John Hays Hammond, Mr. Schiff, Mr. and Mrs. Otto Wittpenn, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. Richard Olney, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman.

In this whole undertaking, the moving spirit has been Mrs. Archibald Hopkins, of this city, a warm personal friend of Mrs. Wilson, who knows perhaps better than any one else how deep was Mrs. Wilson's interest in this whole question of housing, and in the negro race, in regard to which she held broad and humanitarian views. To raise the money subscriptions are being asked in any amount, but interest will not be paid on subscriptions for less than $100. Mrs. Hopkins and those who have worked out this plan with her are certain that a fair interest rate will be paid on all subscriptions above that amount. Indeed, it is purely as a business venture that Mrs. Hopkins appeals for it.

SOCIAL WORKERS COMPLETE TOUR

Successful Campaign of Organization Society Through Northern Neck Counties

(Special to Journal and Guide).

Hampton, Va., September 20—Major R. R. Moton, Hampton Institute president of the Negro Organization Society, and a group of other members of the society, and invited guests, made a tour of the counties of the Northern Neck of Virginia during the week September 13—18. This is the third annual campaign for better schools, health, homes and farms conducted under the auspices of this society. The party was composed of the following named gentlemen: Major R. R. Moton, Captain Allen Washington, Mr. W. T. B. Williams, Hampton Institute; Rev. A. A. Graham and Mr. F. D. Wheelock, Phoebus; Dr. Norman Lassiter, Newport News; Mr. W. H. Crocker, Suffolk; Mr. T. C. Erwin, Petersburg; Rev. L. L. Downing, Roanoke; Hon. T. C. Walker, Gloucester; Professor. E. Robinson, Ozena, and president John Hope, Morehouse College, Atlanta Georgia. President Gandy, the executive secretary of the Nergo Organization Society, was prevented from joining the party by the opening of his school, the Virignia Normal and Industrial Institute, Petersburg. The date for the trip was changed to accommodate Dr. Booker T. Washington who was to have gone on the tour, but was prevented from going at the last minute.

The party left Hampton Institute September 13 on board the school's yacht, "Hampton," which was used as head quarters for the group througout the trip. The meetings were held in the daytime. The nights were spent on the boat, where breakfast and supper were served each day. Every morning the party went ashore and were driven in automobiles to the points where the meetings were to be held. The first landing was at Reedville, bustling fishing town in Northumberland County, for the meeting at Heathsville. After this meeting the boat turned into Rappahannock River and went finally as far up as Fredericksburg. Meetings were held along the way at the following points: Kilmarnock, Warsaw, Tappahanock, Montross and Fredericksburg.

At every point a most cordial reception was given the party In two counties the commonwealth attorney made the welcome addresses. At Tappahanock and Fredricksburg welcome addresses were made by the mayors. The white people who attended each meeting in considerable numbers expressed great satisfaction with the meetings. And in several instances they told of their pleasant suprise at the kind of teaching educated colored men were giving their people. For the colored people, the ministers led in their welcome as in the arrangements for the meetings. Every credit is due the colored preachers of this section for their efficiant, united, harmonious action. The people are fortunate in their ministers. And the latter are to be congratulated upon the fine tpye of folks whom they lead. Their good homes, well tilled fields, fine churches bespoke no little thrift, intelligence and goodness.

Every member of the party had to take his turn at speech-making but certain ones had more of this work to do than others. Rev. A. A. Graham and Mr. T. C. Erwin set forth the work of the society. Mr. W. T. B. Williams spoke on education and applied his remarks especially to conditions in the counties visited. President Hope spoke on of the wealth of his experience as teacher and president of one of the very best schools for young men in the South. He urged that increased attention be given the education of young men and that more moral and religious training should be injected into the education of all youth. Mr. W. H. Crocker spoke on business, and Dr. Norman Lassiter, on health. The principal address at each meeting was given by Major R. R. Moton who, with telling effect, set forth the relations that obtain between the races, and urged the colored people to use their many advantages.

PLANS FOR SOCIAL WORK

A Number of Aggressive Men and Women Meet in Urban League and Organize Club.

Last Friday a number of men and women engaged in social work in Greater New York met in the office of the National League Urban Conditions, 2303 Seventh Avenue, to form an official organization of social workers.

A permanent body was created to be known as "The Social Workers' Club." E. K. Jones, the associate director of the league, was chosen as president, and Mrs. C. L. Anderson of the Charity Organization Society as vice-president.

The purpose of the organization is to develop a closer relationship between social workers in order that the problems incident to their work may have the mutual consideration of all who are doing social work in this community. It is believed that such an organization will tend to create a more lasting interest among those mostly concerned in the best interest of the community.

The organization will meet on the first Monday of each month. An invitation to join is extended to all persons who give a considerable portion of their time to work of a social nature. Application should be made to T. A. Hill, secretary, 2303 Seventh avenue.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1915

NEGRO CHURCH FEEDS WHITES AND BLACKS ALIKE

WHITE men and colored men alike are being fed daily at the dinners which the Ebenezer Baptist Church in Chicago, one of the largest churches with a congregation of colored people in the city, is providing for those whom winter and war depression in business have thrown out of work. In fact, the whites outnumber the blacks by four to one at the hour of the free meal served five days a week by the women of the church, according to those in charge. The dinners, which are substantial and well cooked, cost the church about $29 a day to feed about 350 men. This is a service which the church tries to give for one month out of every year, says the pastor, the Rev. John F. Thomas. Last year 3,752 white men and 1,002 colored men, in all, were fed. One of the white churches of the city which carries on a similar work bars colored men from its charity; but the Rev. Mr. Thomas's committee of women welcome any one who is penniless and hungry, regardless of color, creed, or race.

Photo. by Chicago Tribune.

NEGRO WOMEN SEEK KINDERGARTEN AID; MONEY NOW NEEDED

enrichment 5-2-15

For the last ten years the colored women of Atlanta have been struggling to sustain five free kindergartens for the negro children of this city. They organized nine years ago the Gate City Free Kindergarten association.

This association has been steadily at work during these years in the most neglected parts of the city for the poorer children, and by the personal contributions of the individual members and by occasional gifts from kind-hearted persons in this city and elsewhere, has been able to collect from $800 to $1,200 a year to keep in working repair five kindergartens.

Those who have superintended this work find that more funds must be had if the work is to be continued. A formal appeal will probably be made shortly to the city council, but in the meantime they will be glad to receive contributions from private individuals.

The primary object of this work is to start training negro children in the right way of living and to save them from crime and vagrancy. The work has grown larger each year until it has become difficult for those in charge to continue further without substantial financial aid.

Contributions may be sent to Gertrude Ware, Atlanta university. She will furnish any information desired to those interested in this kindergarten work.

CHARITY WORKERS BUSY

The Colored Volunteer Board of the Federated Charities, which was formed as an outgrowth of the various meetings that we have announced in our columns, is meeting regularly every fortnight in the Old Town district office of that organization at 1749 Jefferson street. A very active campaign of charitable work among the needy colored families of East Baltimore is already under way, under the direction of Mrs. Muller, the district secretary, and her assistant, Mrs. Nagle.

At the last meeting of the board the following officers were elected: Chairman, Dr. J. Edward Fisher; Vice Chairman, Rev. G. E. Curry; Secretary, Miss Edna Maddox; Assistant Secretary, Mrs. John L. Hutchins.

At the next meeting of the board Thursday, April 15, at 3.30 p. m., Mrs. Eugene R. Smith, well known among the people of Baltimore through [redacted] in practical [redacted] an College [redacted] in behalf [redacted] address [redacted] among the Poor." The meeting is open to the pubic and all persons interested are invited to attend.

THE GIFT-BEARING GREEKS

The colored people of Harlem feel not a little suspicious over the elaborate and exquisite plans which one or two well-intentioned white friends, assisted by others, whose intentions are more dubious, have mapped out for their future perfect peace in Harlem. We do not take to the position that the colored man is a child or a ward, to be pulled first this way and that way by altruists. In fact, in many a higher race quarter the feeling is growing: Good Lord, deliver us from our friends. Not that they do not appreciate the kindly intentions and altruistic theories of these friends, but way down deep there comes a yearning in the souls of honest, hard-working black folk to live unmolested, like other folks.

The respectable and independent colored citizen is beginning to feel that he can't move to or dwell in Harlem without becoming a part of a problem to be investigated, delved into and set here and there as a pawn in the theories of fanciful and designing problem solvers. We now have another alchemy for the race's housing problem under the combined leadership of the ADVISORY COUNCIL OF REAL ESTATE INTERESTS, the City and Suburban Homes Company, "The National Uurban League" and the PROPERTY OWNERS' IMPROVEMENT Corporation. As for ourselves, we confess the alliance arouses our suspicions. The names of three of the organizations smack somewhat of the composite smell of big business, big charity and big color line. There seems further evidence—if the inspired article in the morning Times of last Sunday is not libellous—that the deep laid plans are diabolical, if not treacherous.

We pass by the foregoing paragraphs of the article which tearfully laments the "deplorable housing conditions of and the excessive rents paid by Harlem colored people as compared with the German Jews." It is in no disparagement of the German Jew when we say the colored man is not seeking to attain the housing conditions of their race. The article throughout puts fancy against fact in the same make-it-fit bungling fashion. The necessity for a black Mills hotel in Harlem we do not dispute. The establishment of a "negro bank" presented by the negroes themselves—false and foolish as the idea is—we do not here oppose as a part of the black Utopia of the Jim Crowing business philanthropes.

We do pause, however, when these money-making problem-solvers boldly propose out of their sympathy-laden souls to construct tenements for colored people as well as dormitories, which will be under the supervision of the City and Suburban Homes Company (which are authoritatively slated to be erected in the segregated black blocks on the malarial and fever-ridden river banks east of Lenox avenue).

Continuing they said: The new lodging houses, if provided with reading and lounging rooms, would afford opportunity and place for roomers to pass their idle hours and thereby keep from the streets and the contaminating influences of street life. Their social and economic welfare would be more effectively attended to instead of allowing them to be scattered, as at the present time."

No, gentlemen, this scheme will not work. It is wrong in conception and impossible of accomplishment. If, instead of treating colored people as wards or like subjects, you will approach their problem from the other angle of American citizens, you will get better results and reap a richer reward. If you will get an armory for the young colored men of Harlem, if you will induce the State to grant them just a little justice in the way of a regiment in the National Guard, these young men will not then need your philanthropy.

If you will just induce your own corporations to employ these Harlem men at better work and salary—both of which you know the majority of them are entitled to—another source of your lamentations will disappear. Until that time to them your efforts will seem like those of the gift-bearing Greeks.

CELIA PARKER WOOLEY'S WORK.

THE SENSE OF APPRECIATION isn't any too firmly established in the minds or hearts of the great mass of the race, and there is nothing that can estrange friends from one quicker than to have their good offices unappreciated. A few years ago there came into the fight—our fight—a big, broad, generous, self-sacrificing woman, in the person of Celia Parker Woolley, who gave up her all, moved into the heart of the "black belt," establishing the Frederick Douglass enter, where gathered from time to time the thinkers of both races to discuss the problem which concerned one side as much as it did the other. For a while interest was keen in the movement, the public responded generously—never as generously as they should, however—and it seemed that from this modest beginning would grow an institution whose strength and whose influence for good would be felt all over the country. But the same thing happened to this splendid project that has happened to many similar projects: the newness wore off, those mostly benefited dropped away, leaving only the usual few earnest ones to carry on the work. The Chicago Evening Post editorially says:

Frederick Douglass Center has just completed its tenth year of work on behalf of the colored people of Chicago. At least, that is the statement that most of the people who know of the Center's existence would make if they were asked about the age and work of the institution. But the Rev. Celia Parker Wooley, who founded the social settlement at 3032 Wabash avenue, would object to her work being described as 'on behalf of the colored people of Chicago.' For she rightly regards the activities carried on from the modest dwelling house where she spends so many months a year as something more than a local philanthropy. She regards the work of Frederick Douglass Center as primarily educational, and as educational for the white people who participate in it or visit it as for the colored people who come there to learn. Believing that mutual knowledge must precede sympathy and sympathy precede any attempts to minimize race friction and economic and other handicaps on the Negro. Mrs. Woolley has devoted the last ten years to bringing about this knowledge and this sympathy. Whether in prosperous times the income—for there is no endowment—of the settlement has been relatively larger or whether, as at present, it has shrunk to relatively very low dimensions, this work of steady enlightenment, encouragement, sympathy and the removal of prejudice has gone on, and if Chicago sees to it that the work does go on, in spite of the greater publicity and more emotional appeals of so many other movements, the city will have made no mean contribution toward ultimate race peace in America." To have the white press constantly pointing out facts that we should be conversant with and intimating that which is true, we do not appreciate the blessings we already have, to say the least, is indeed embarrassing. Every movement for the uplift of the race should receive our hearty support and we bespeak for Celia Parker Woolley, our friend, the generous and loyal support she so richly deserves.

CLAIMS HE WAS ALIVE IN WASHINGTON'S TIME

Lyerly, Ga., June 19.—(Special.)—An old colored man by the name of Jerry Neal, residing at Cave Spring, in Floyd county, claims to be the oldest living man, he having celebrated his one hundred and twenty-sixth birthday this week. "Uncle" Jerry declares that when George Washington took up the duties of the first president of the United States, in 1789, he, Jerry, came into the world and says that he has papers to prove his statements.

Men and women who are themselves among the nineties declare that when they were mere boys and girls "Uncle" Jerry was a grown boy at that time. He insists that he remembers very well the war of 1812 and in the Indian wars drove a four-horse team, dragging a cannon. "Uncle" Jerry has been married three times, but is at present a widower, but is still hale and hearty and with the assistance of his walking stick, is able to take occasional walks about his home.

Social Conditions Improvement of — 1915

TO HELP COLORED PEOPLE.

Meeting at A. M. E. Zion Church To-night to Form Society.

To take preliminary steps toward organizing a society of people of Rochester and vicinity to further the interests of the colored people of this section, a meeting of every one who is interested has been called for 8 o'clock to-night at the A. M. E. Zion Church, in Favor street.

It is planned that the society will promote educational, business and social betterment. The principal speakers will be Rev. L. B. Borwn, of Mt. Olivet church; Rev. J. H. McMullan, of Zion church, and William Green.

CLEAN UP NEGRO COLONY.

Seven Children Sent to Hospital and Six Adults to Jail.

Bay Shore, L. I., August 25—When Agent Preston B. Chapman of the Children's Society went to look into conditions at Bay Shore, upon advices received from the Justice of the Peace here, he found down near the railroad a colony of negroes in which the conditions of living were terrible.

In the two story building there were three families, including six grown people and seven children. The children slept upon rags and carpets. The agent was so shocked by the sight that he went to the constable of the town, George Call, and the two men decided that the children should be sent to a hospital.

All of the children were sent to the South Side Hospital, in Babylon. The men were all fined $50 each, and being unable to pay, they are serving out their time in the Riverhead Jail, while the women are in the Riverhead Jail serving six months sentences.

JUDGE OPENS INQUIRY INTO TRAFFIC IN NEGRO GIRLS

Morals Jurist Questions Two Colored Women and Orders Search for a Man.

Judge Arnold Heap in the Morals Court started an investigation yesterday into alleged trafficking in negro women and girls.

He continued for one week the cases of Bessie Hollings of Birmingham, Ala., and Grace Wiles, Princeton, Ind., both colored, arrested Thursday night by Detective Sergeant Scott in a barn at 3017 South Wabash avenue, and ordered that a search be made for a negro known as "St. Louis," who got a bondsman for the young women after they had been arrested.

The defendants appeared unable to tell much about themselves, the Hollings woman stating that she paid

FOR COLORED CHILDREN.

Lincoln Settlement Playground Formally Opened.

With a brief address by Miss Mary White Ovington, author and lecturer, and a response by the Rev. W. L. Lee, of the Zion M. E. Church, the Lincoln Settlement Playground for Colored Children was formally opened last night. The playground adjoins the settlement building at No. 105 Fleet place. It was equipped through donations made by various philanthropists to Miss Ovington and fills a need long felt in the section.

Several hundred persons enjoyed the programme. Music and exercises supplemented the addresses. Miss Ovington referred to the growing demand for playgrounds for children and to the good such playgrounds effect. She then told of the satisfaction she felt at being able to aid so materially in the establishing of it. Dr. Lee thanked her for the neighborhood and declared that the playground would mean much to the children. The chairman was Dr. Verina Morton-Jones, head worker of the settlement.

The playground is equipped with all attachments for basketball, tetherball, handball and general athletics. It was prettily decorated with colored lights for he ceremonies.

May 1915

NEGRO RESIDENTS PROTEST

Want Atlantic City Authorities to Remedy Immoral Conditions.

Atlantic City, May 13.—Nearly 100 men and women of the better element of the colored residents stormed the City Hall at today's session of the City Commissioners and demanded a remedy for deplorable conditions in the back section of the city, inhabitated almost altogether by negroes. Included in the delegation were clergymen and their wives, representatives of the colored Y. M. C. A. and a committee from the Parent Teachers' Association of the Indiana avenue school. From this school, one of the teachers declared, it was necessary to dismiss seven girls after a series of band concerts last summer.

The Commissioners were told that it was impossible for negro fathers and mothers to keep their children moral and law-abiding under present conditions, and better police protection was suggested as an immediate remedy. The matter was referred to the Director of Public Safety.

WILL AID NEGRO CHARITIES.

A meeting of negro physicians of the city has been called for 4 o'clock this afternoon in the City Council chamber for a conference with the members of the Colored Federated Charities.

It was announced yesetrday that the students at the Kortrecht School, the colored high school, had contributed 500 bundles of shoes and clothing to the colored charity organization, which will relieve the needs of a number of people.

Negro Playgrounds to Open

The colored playgrounds will have their annual opening Sunday, March 21. There will be a special programme and music by the Tuggle institute orchestra. The playground association has made new arrangements and many new plans have been outlined for lawn tennis, croquet and a gymnasium.

The playground is situated on the North Ensley car line at Thrash station.

CAMP FOR NEGRO BOYS.

To Open for Fifth Season at Verona, N. J., on Tuesday.

The Boys' Camp of the National League on Urban Conditions among Negroes will open for the fifth season on Monday at Verona, N. J. Last year the camp had 198 boys for two weeks' outing each. During the past four years 582 boys have been accommodated at a cost of 43 cents per day per boy. Many of the boys were the children of poor parents, often only a mother, who, for two weeks, were relieved from the taxing duties of oversight at a time when the hot weather rendered this respite a relief.

Eugene Kinckle Jones, associate director, has asked that contributions be sent to A. S. Frissell, Treasurer, 2303 Seventh Avenue.

Memphis, Tenn. News Scimitar

NEGROES TO ORGANIZE FOR UPLIFT OF RACE

Further plans to organize the Tri-State Social congress, a negro association for bettering the race, will be made at a meeting April 20. Officers have been elected as follows: Rev. R. E. Roberts, president; Rev. M. T. Cooper, vice-president; Rev. J. L. Campbell, secretary; Rev. J. A. Lindsey, assistant secretary; A. F. Ward, treasurer; Wayman Wilkerson, manager.

A partial list of the board of directors includes Rev. B. R. Bell, J. W. Shaw, W. W. Whitton, A. L. Bartlett, W. L. Petty, W. M. Thomas, I. S. Strong, William H. Young, I. S. Lee, H. Greer, C. W. Graham, W. H. F. Brown, S. Woodard, B. J. Perkins, R. B. Hayes, J. D. Crenshaw, J. W. Robbins and T. J. Searcy.

Detroit, Mich

FREE PRESS

Aid for Wheatley Home.

...gers of the Wheatley Home ...ation, organized for the care ...d and infirm colored women, ...publicly appealing for aid. The ...eal states that the home, sit... ...ted at 176 East Elizabeth street, ...eeds refurnishing and enlarging to ...meet the needs of those waiting for ...shelter. Donations will be accepted ...by Mrs. B. B. Chapman, chairman of ...the finance committee, 252 Frederick ...avenue.

AUG 22 1915

L FOR NEGROES.

...e Citizen:

While the matter of public par... being considered, utility should b... paramount factor in assisting the ... thorities to arrive at a decision.

Should we not provide a park ar... a swimming pool for our colored citi... zens—of whom there are over 5,500. A pleasure-loving, happy-hearted people, with small means, small homes and few facilities for amusement, a swimming pool would be, from every standpoint, a great benefaction and a boon.

CHARLES MERCER HALL,
Rector of Saint Mary's.

AID FOR COLORED WOMEN IN CAMPAIGN TO GET $8000

Association Seeks to Obtain Cash for Summer Work

The Philadelphia Association for the Protection of Colored Women yesterday afternoon and evening held a conference on "Conditions Affecting Colored Women." The meeting was held in the Y. M. C. A. Building, 1724 Christian street. It was for the purpose of launching a campaign to raise $8000 for the summer work of the association and for the extension of the association's building at 1506 Catharine street.

Mrs. E. B. Leaf, vice president of the association, presided. Speeches were made by many prominent workers, including Mrs. Martha P. Falconer and Dr. Anna H. Shaw. Special emphasis w... placed upon industrial training fo... negro woman, there being at pres... school for that purpose in Phila...

COLORED PARK IN RICHMOND

Richmond, Va., Sept. 9.—Acting on the recommendation of the Public Utilities Committee, the council passed a resolution authorizing the acquisition of property fronting on the north side of Boyd street, between Harrison and Kinney streets. To be used in establishing in that section of the city a public park designed to serve the colored population.

The Journal & Tribune

MAR 9 . 1915

boy scouts in the city, under the direction of Scout Master John Brown. For months these boys have been drilling regularly in the prescribed exercises of the Scout and they also assist the poor and helpless whenever they hear of such cases. They are trying to get money to buy uniforms and with that object in view they will have a dance at the Skating Rink, on Central avenue, next Thursday night.

NEGRO PLAY GROUNDS TO BE OPENED IN BIRMINGHAM

Advertiser 3-15-15

Special to The Advertiser.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., March 14.—Playgrounds for negroes will be opened next Sunday at Thrash Station on the North Ensley car line, in Greater Birmingham. The grounds are now being put in condition and a negro instructor will be stationed at this place. Very few cities in the country have playgrounds for negroes with an instructor.

CLIPPING FROM

SEP 9 1915

COLORED PEOPLE WILL HOLD PLAYGROUND MEET

A mass meeting of colored people of the city in the interest of equipping playgrounds will be held at Logan temple, A. M. E. church, Sunday afternoon beginning at 3:30 o'clock. The meeting will be under the auspices of the City Federation of Colored women.

Mrs. L. D. Tyson, president of the City Beautiful league, will make an address. Dr. H. M. Green is also expected to speak.

The premises of the Maynard and Green schools have been granted the colored people as playgrounds; others are proposed.

CHATTANOOGA TO HAVE PARK FOR NEGROES

Special to the Banner.

Chattanooga, Tenn., September 9.—The city commission, on recommendation of Commissioner Heron, contracted to purchase a lot on West Twelfth and Burch streets for a negro park, the consideration being $10,000. Commissioner Heron, soon after his election, agreed to purchase a park for the negroes, paying $40,000 for it, but such a protest was raised that the proposition was withdrawn and the matter has been in abeyance.

Chicago, Ill. News

September 1915

COLORED GIRLS' HOME TO OPEN

Phyllis Wheatley Institution Has Already Aided Many Persons.

Formal opening of the new Phyllis Wheatley Home for Colored Girls will be celebrated with appropriate exercises at 3256 Rhodes avenue to-morrow afternoon and evening. The public has been invited by officers of the home to visit the institution on that occasion.

"The Phyllis Wheatley home was opened May 31, 1908, at 3530 Forest avenue for the purpose of safeguarding and helping the many colored women and girls who come to Chicago to visit, study or work," said Elizabeth Lindsay Davis, president of the home, to-day. "Since that time it has housed more than 300 and found employment for more than 500 girls and women."

COLORED PLAYGROUND DEDICATION SATURDAY

Invitations have been issued for the dedication of the Thomy Lafon Playground for colored children, Sixth and Magnolia streets, next Saturday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

The colored playground committee includes J. Madison Vance, president; C. M. Marshall, secretary and S. F. Williams, directress.

AUG 8 1915

NEGRO CLUB TO GIVE BENEFIT FOR CAPTAIN LEROY IN TUG O'-WAR

The Crystal Social Club, a colored organization, will give a picnic Sunday, July 18, at Lincoln Park to help the Capt. L. H. Leroy campaign to win the $1,000 pension fund prize. The proceeds will be used to send subscriptions to the various colored charitable institutions of the state.

The announcement sent out by the arrangement committee, which is headed by William Harris, says that music will be furnished by the famous Magnolia orchestra, and that there will be dancing from 8 p. m. until 4 a. m.

THIRTEEN PLAYGROUNDS PROVIDED FOR CHILDREN

Correct Citation 4-1-15

The playground committee of the park board has provided for eleven playgrounds for white children and two for negroes, all of which will be opened early in June at the close of the public schools. At the regular meeting of the board Tuesday directors will be named for each of the playgrounds.

An appropriation of $50 has been made by the park board for apparatus for a small playground of the rear of

Houston College Settlement Association

The Dallas Morning News 2/20/15

Houston, Texas, February 19, 1915.—The Fourth Annual Session of the Houston College Settlement Association met promptly at 8 o'clock p. m. in the College assembly room. Songs were sung, the Scriptures were read and prayer offered by Rev. Dennis Hawkins, a pastor of one of the local churches. The largest crowd ever assembled for this occasion greeted President F. W. Gross, who said that there were those present who helped to organize in 1912, and still seem determined to make the Association a success. The men were urged to take the lead and let the women and children follow; go out in the forest, clear up the land and plant a fortune. Said he, it is not necessary for you to travel miles for land to cultivate, as there is enough around Houston to keep a thousand men busy. Last year the College offered the services of the cannery to those who had raised more vegetables than could be used otherwise, but none came forward. However, it is hoped that many will take advantage of the offer this year and prepare for the hard times next winter, which in all likelihood will continue to that time. He stated further, that the College had under cultivation two-and-three quarter acres of land and during the eight school months gathered three thousand pounds of vegetables for the dining tables and in addition raised stock, beets, rape, white potatoes, pumpkins, sweet potatoes, peas, cashaws and other vegetables. The cannery turned out 875 cans of string beans, green peas, okra and tomatoes, enough to last the whole winter. The entire output for the year was valued at $300.00, an average of $100.00 an acre. He suggested the appointment of two committees which should continually be in active discharge of their duty and they were a back-yard committee and one on streets and alleys. Said he, our yards, front and back, should be as neat as our parlors and the kitchen should be as clean as the parlor. The Ladies Circle of the College Association rendered a pleasing program, consisting of a duet by Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Somerville, a solo each by Alberta Williams and Estella Somerville, a recitation by Grace Broyles, addresses by Mr. and Mrs. Somerville. The following heads of committees reported: Mrs. Rebecca Mills on benevolence; Miss Sadie Anderson on time and place; Miss Marie Long on membership; Miss F. E. Ridley on program. Reports showed that the Circle had dispensed charity freely, had held meetings at a number of homes with marked success, had enrolled by far the majority of the women in the community and witnessed lectures on gardening, sanitation and tuberculosis by teachers of Houston College. The program for the remainder of the year provided for lectures on domestic science, domestic art, the family and charity. At the conclusion of this program the students went to their dormitories and the lady visitors repaired to the College dining room, while the men's club formed a temporary organization by electing Prof. C. L. Harris, chairman; Lynn McCowan, secretary; and Calvin Springfield, treasurer. A committee on by-laws and regulations was made up of J. A. Somerville, D. H. Hawkins, and J. Green. This organization will work under the College Settlement Association jointly with the Ladies Circle. It will have charge of the heavier work of the community and much good is expected. All of the visitors, more than fifty, sat down to the tables and were served by the Domestic Science department.

The following members of the association were present: Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Somerville, Mrs. Maggie Wilkins, Mrs. Della McDaniels, Mrs. Alice Wilie, Mrs. Ida Carter, Mrs. F. I. Richardson, Mrs. Dortha Williams, Mrs. Cora Rigsby, Mrs. Alma Smith, Mrs. Gertrude Smith, Mrs. Ella Todd, Mrs. Rebecca Mills and son, Mr. and Mrs. J. Greene, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Sledge, Mr. and Mrs. Willis Williams and daughter, Mrs. Beatrice Williams, Mrs. Pearl Pennington, Mrs. Martha Rodgers, Mrs. W. E. Foster and son, Misses Norvelle Smith, Florence Anderson, Marie Long, Estelle Somerville, Aileen Davis, Eva Smith, Elma Williams, Alberta Williams, Evelyn Brown, Freddie Lee Battles, Eugenia Cobbs, Julia Teal, Sadie Anderson. Messrs. Joseph Hayden, Lynn McCowan, Calvi Springfield, Thomas Wyatt, Hilliard Williams, Samuel Vincent, O. C. Teal, M. H. Broyles and daughters, Lewis Parker and Rev. Dennis Hawkins.